Middletown Transcript.

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Select Poetry.

A HUNDRED YEARS FROM NOW.

The surging sea of human life
Forever onward rolls,
Bearing to the eternal shore
Each day its freight of souls;
But though our bark sails bravely on,
Pale Death sits at the prow,
And few shall know we ever lived,
A hundred years from now.

Oh, mighty human brotherhood,
Why fiercely war and strive,
While God's great world has ample space
For everything alive?
Broad fields, uncultured and unclaimed,
Are waiting for the plow
Of progress, that shall make them bloom
A hundred years from now.

Why should we toil so earnestly
In life's short narrow span,
On golden stair to climb so high
Above our brother man?
Why blindly at an earthly shrine
Our souls in homage bow?
Our gods will rust, ourselves be dust,
A hundred years from now.

Why prize so much the world's applause?
Why dread so much its blame?
A fleeting echo is its voice,
Of censure or of fame;
The praise that thrills the heart, the scorn
That dyes with shame the brow,
Will be as long-forgotten dreams,
A hundred years from now.

Earth's empires rise and fall, O Time!
Like breakers on thy shore,
They rush upon thy rocks of doom,
Are seen—and seen no more;
The starry wilderness of worlds
That gem night's radiant brow,
Will light the skies for other eyes,
A hundred years from now.

O Thou, before whose sleepless eyes
The past and future stand
An open page, like babes we cling
To thy protecting hand;
Change, sorrow, death, are naught to us,
If we may safely bow
Beneath the shadow of Thy throne,
A hundred years from now.

An Interesting Story.

THE SUDDEN CHOICE.

A few years ago I made one of the seventy-nine passengers on board the fast steamer Emily Barton bound up the Tennessee. A pleasant, intelligent, go-ahead captain, a good steward, and social, refined company, made the trip one of pleasure, indeed; long shall I remember the saucy Emily Barton and her superb living freight. One lovely summer afternoon, it was whispered that we were to have a wedding before the boat reached her destination; said whisper started first low near the ladies cabin, and speedily made its way to the hall, the boiler deck, and even to the main; like the snowballs down the mountain, gathering size and momentum, as it rolled forward, until the principals in the interesting scene were not only pointed out, but the persons—some scraps in the history of each—fiction, fact and surmise, all hashed up ingeniously leaving you in the half pleasant, half painful suspense and doubt that opens the eyes so wide and strains the drum of the ear so tight to all transpiring around you. Well, we landed to wood at a magnificent beach bottom, the tall, heavy-leafed trees, with silver-gray trunks, making a deep cool shade, while they, that bore them, were, in the glassy river, reflected, so clear, so true, that inversion only pointed the false from real.

Cutting this charming spot in twain came a murmuring crystal brook, scarce four spans wide, to loose itself in the mass of Tennessee waters, they in turn to be alike lost in the boundless sea.

No sooner was the staging out than there emerged from the ladies' cabin a fine, manly looking fellow, dressed in faultless taste, intellect beaming in every feature, while all over his face perfect happiness shone like phosphorus on the sea, and leaning on his arm was the most lovable woman it has ever been my lot to behold; her fine hazel eyes (tell-tales that they were) speaking deep emotion, and her expressive lip quivering with deep suppressed excitement, while her step, dress and grace was that of a queen. "There they are! "That's her!"

"Oh how handsome!" burst from many a lip as we instinctively made way to let them pass to the altar, and where that was we had about as clear an idea as a transcendentalist generally has of what he is talking about. But one thing we all seemed to know, that there was fun ahead and to fall in their wake was the way to see it.

As the ladies passed, a gallant arm was offered to each, and thus we marched out of the cabin, down the stairs, across the staging, and up the sloping bank. Some fifty yards up the brook the pair stopped, and, joining hands, they stood with clear water between them—bridged as it was with their twining fingers, and crossed by a stream of love as pure as itself. All was silent, still, until broken by the minister reading in an impressive manner.

"And of the rib which the Lord God hath taken from man made he woman and brought her unto the man. And Adam said, this is now bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh; she shall be called woman, because she was taken of man. Therefore shall a man leave his father and mother and cleave unto his wife and they shall be one flesh."

He closed the book and offered a most touching prayer; not a heart but seemed to feel that earnest appeal to the throne of grace.

Then asking the usual questions, he pronounced them husband and wife. The bride, slowly sinking on her knees, raised her beautiful face, all covered with tears, and her clasped hands, and in a most thrillingly sweet voice, tremulous with deep emotion, said:

"And now, O! merciful Father, grant that our lives, thus united, may peacefully flow into one, even as this rivulet, until we reach the river of death; and undivided in faith or conduct, be permitted to enjoy thine eternal smiles, in the land of the pure and the blest."

Every pulse seemed still, hoping, wishing for more of this beautiful drama. No word, no movement from all that throng; all, was happiness! O! lovely panorama, how deeply art thou graven on the heart. The happy man was in the act of imprinting a kiss upon the smiling lips of his beautiful young bride, when the clear tones of a manly voice, from a gentleman standing near by, startled all from their pleasing reverie. Universal gaze rested on a tall Tennesseean, whose eagle eyes spoke the man a fit representative of the State where sleeps the great, illustrious Jackson.

"I can't stand this any longer!" said he. "Pardon me, ladies, pardon me. I have a proposition to make in the good faith of a man who never lies or trifles. I must make it at once. Now, I will marry, on this spot, any lady in the crowd who has the nerve to face such music. Look at me, and if you can love me as she loves (pointing to the bride,) I'll promise to be such a husband as she deserves, and such a husband as a true-hearted man will make to the woman who comes trembling but trustingly under his wing. I further say that no blot of shame attaches to my name or ever shall. And this arm will protect and support the one who can trust it. Who will take me?"

And his eyes ran slowly and steadly over the crowd of handsome women around him; his earnest manner and novel speech had aroused an intense feeling, and all was surprise and deep sympathy with the fearless excited orator, when to the astonishment and delight of every one, a fawn-like, blue-eyed girl from the flowery banks of Alabama, stepped up to his side, and looking confidingly up to him, with her hands on his arm, said:

"I am thine!"

By this time his arm was around her waist, and parting her curls, he "signed the contract" with a kiss that the married ladies afterwards pronounced of the genuine sort—perfect and satisfactory. Raising his flashing eyes with a triumphant expression from the pleasant job just mentioned, he said:

"Where is the parson? Send him right here—on this spot we met, and on this spot we will be made one; I never let such luck as this pass me, by waiting a minute, so go ahead, all's ready."

And the parson did go ahead, and on the spot where they first met they were solemnly united forever. When the words "what God hath joined together, let no man put asunder," died away, a shout went up that woke the echo for miles; every hand was extended to the happy, lucky, venturesome fellow, and every lady in the crowd pressed the lips of the handsome wife (for a moment I wished I were she, but I instantly recovered my self possession and thrust the weakness from me; women kissing each other always seemed a waste of sweetness to me, but they know best,) and laughing, shouting, happy, we all returned on board.

Our generous captain set a splendid supper; the clerk made out two marriage certificates; they were signed by the parties and seventy-four witnesses, (five more made the nine, you know) men, women and children, all told—everybody signed. Then we danced, we laughed, we made children of ourselves—yes, I am afraid we made fools of ourselves. Be that as it may, when the watch changed at noon of night, the bluffs on the dark shores of the river returned only unbroken the echo of the coughing of the Emily Barton's engines, and our dreams vainly tried to vie with the lovely reality of the evening.

A Talent for Conversation.

A talent for conversation has an extraordinary value for the every day uses of life. Let any one who has the gift enter into the social circle anywhere. How every one's face brightens at his entrance. How soon he sets all the little wheels in motion, encouraging the timid, calling out the resources of the reserved and shy, subsidizing the facile, and making everybody glad and happy. To converse well is not to *engross the conversation*. It is not to do ALL the talking. It is not necessary to talk with brilliancy. A man may talk with such surpassing power and splendor as to awe the rest of the company into silence. He should seek the art of making others feel quite at home with him, so that no matter how great his attainments or how small may be theirs, they find it just as pleasant talking to him as hearing him talk. Conversation, more than almost anything else, requires tact and discretion. It requires one to have most varied knowledge, and to have it at instant disposal, so that he can use just as much or as little as the occasion demands. It requires the ability to pass easily from the playful to the serious, from books to men, from the mere phrases of courtesy to the expressions of sentiment and passion.

A mischievous boy entered a stationery store the other day and asked the proprietor 'what kind of pens he sold?' 'All kinds,' was the reply. 'Well, then, I'll take three cents worth of pig-pens.' The boy did not wait to get them.

The greatest bet ever made has been decided to be the alphabet.

Extracts from New Books.

The English House of Commons.

From "Old England, its Scenery, Art and People." By Professor James M. Hoppin, of Yale College, published by Hurd & Houghton, New York, 1868.

Ascending the noble staircase leading up from old Westminter Hall, one passes into an avenue or corridor, connecting with the new Houses of Parliament. This superb avenue is called St. Stephen's Hall. Along its sides are ranged full length statues of Hampden, Falkland, Selden, Chatham, Burke, Pitt, Fox, and others of the great Commoners of England. This Hall leads into a vestibule highly decorated and gilded, by which one enters immediately into the House of Commons on the one side, and the House of Lords on the other. Let us enter the House of Commons. We go up a flight of stairs, and seat ourselves in what is named the Reporters Gallery. Opposite us are the reporters' desks, at which you see anxious-looking men seated, who, after writing a little time with intense application, get up and go out, being relieved of their toil by others. The House of Commons is almost as georgeous as wrought gold, fine brass, oak-wood carving, rich frescoes, and stained-glass windows can make it. I say almost, for the House of Lords, though of the same general architectural character, is still more elaborate in its finish and ornament. It blazes with crimson and gold.

After having looked around and above, and sated your eyes with richness, and studied out the Tudor rose and portculis ornaments, and other historic emblems, then look down and see what this magnificent house of the gods contains. Are they gods or men? They are truly but men: and they are men who all wear their hats on as at a Quaker meeting. But it is no Quaker meeting; for the spirit of heavenly repose which broods over the assemblies of the saints, is not surely here. There is an anxious, angry, almost fierce spirit of debate and conflict. The only unexcited countenance is that of the Speaker, who, profoundly buried in his big gray wig, sits imperturbable as a machine, or rises at long intervals to put a vote in the shortest and driest manner.

It is odd to see the quiet, matter-of-fact way in which vast money-bills are voted upon and disposed of in the English Parliament. I heard money enough to set up a small government appropriated in about five minutes, all the members voting in favor of it, though there had been a protracted and violent debate on it, in which it seemed as if the tottering government must give way. The teel business goes on by machinery. Discussion is like a dance on the mill-floor while the great wheel goes steadily round. The cold, firm will of the governing class, sovereign in the House of Commons as in the House of Lords, allowing little possibility of popular interference, manages every thing in its own way. A long, green table stands in the center of the room, at one end of which two bewigged clerks are seated, and at the other end hangs the ponderous mace. The Government party occupy seats on one side of this table, and the Opposition on the other.

There is an impression now prevailing in England, that the business of the nation has become so gigantic and complicated that Parliament is really not equal to its transaction. I have certainly rarely seen a more wearied and fagged-out set of men than the government bench at that time presented. The brilliant gas-light streamed down on care-worn, and haggard faces. They were then, it is true, it a state of siege, and brought by a powerful and unrelenting opposition into the most desperate condition. Lord Palmerston, however, carried a bold air. In the broad and racy expression of his face he looked the born Irishman. He seemed to have the elasticity of immortal youth. It was highly interesting to hear this inimitable veteran debater roll off his easy and stereotyped phrases of defense, now rising into stately rhetoric, now getting up an immense indignation, now casting himself back on his official dignity, and now darting a fatal thrust of mingled ridicule and power into the weak place of his opponent's harness. His venerable compeer, Lord John Russell, has a pompous way of speaking for a small man, but is ingenious in gliding oilily around a difficulty; and when he cannot answer it, has an imperious way of trampling it down. It was wonderful to see these old men sustaining these severe midnight debates: for the sessions of Parliament begin at five or six in the evening, and last sometimes until three o'clock in the morning.

Confessedly the most polished and fluent speaker in Parliament is Mr. Gladstone; but, as a rough Englishman said to me, "He is too eloquent to be honest;" not that this is literally true, but with English people too much facility is looked upon with suspicion. I was fortunate to hear Mr. Bright speak, although but briefly. He has a round, full forehead, and a resolute mouth, but the expression seemed to me gentler and more refined than I had imagined of this strong popular tribune. He looks like a good man—a man whose heart, whose moral nature, predominates over and subordinates his intellect. You get just the reverse of this idea, I think, from the face of Gladstone, who is pure intellect, though he has shown that he possesses a noble heart. Bright's speech was characterized by a straightforward plainness, and also by singular force of condensed scholarly expression. There was none of the drawling mannerism of the other speakers, but a marching on in a free, fresh, direct current of remark. There seemed to me a consciousness that he was the leader of a growing power in the State, and was bound to say something "telling" and strong. He stands on his own legs, and not on prescriptive reputation, opinions, or policies. He is at this moment the grandest figure, the foremost man in England. He seemed to me, morally, to tower immeasurably above all the nobles and distinguished men about him. He is indeed a dangerous man. He goes rather too fast for John Bull. Still, as one of my English friends said to me, "England will and must have substantial reforms, it matters not what minister is in power." The most striking-looking man in the House of Commons is Disraeli. I did not hear him speak. His head, from the distance where I sat, appeared not unlike Webster's, though of far less massive mould; perhaps it was his saturnine complexion and impurturbable countenance that gave me this impression. His dark features and black hair, his contemplative and even sombre expression, single him out among all. He is a stranger here. Although his spirit may not be wholesome, and his eloquence is often more brilliant than sound, he has dared to rise above the dead level practical standard of English debate into a new world of ideas and principles, and to discuss subjects in a more comprehensive and philosophical way. The best speech I heard on the whole, for its vigorous English and manly thought, was from Sir T. Baring. Judge Haliburton (Sam Slick) delivered a long, gossiping discourse with no particular point. With no lack of point was Mr. Roebuck's attack on the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He speaks deliberately and in a low voice, but with distinct whisper, or hissing tone, that makes every word tell. His keen shafts, drawn firmly to the head, are sent twanging home with no reservation of human feebleness or pity. Chaucer must have written prophetically of him:

"The arwes of thy crabbed eloquence
Shall pierce his crest and eke his avantayle."

Although seated on the lowest tier of benches opposite the reporters' desks, it was some time before I could begin to understand a word that was said. The thick articulation, and the broken, jerking way of speaking, made the English language sound like another tongue. Even Lord Palmerston at times got flomdering and gasping in a painfully prolonged course of barren "eh-eh-eh's."

In the House of Lords, the dull, and drawling style of oratory was still more pronounced. Lords Normandy, Clanricarde, Waters, De Canning, Brougham, and others spoke. Some of the noble lords actually went to sleep with folded arms beneath their broad-brimmed hats. Brougham has still the lionlike look and the energetic sweep of the arm; but the silver hair, bent back, and, above all, failing voice, tell of the decay of physical force. In the remarks that he made there was no lack of mental vigor, and of downright crushing common sense. He made the impression of greater genuine oratorical power than any other speaker whom I have heard in England, though it was power on the wane, and the old fire but faint. Sir Stratford de Canning, who has done a great work as a diplomatist, wielding the influence of England on the side of humanity and Christian civilization, is no speaker, judging by the effort which I heard. His place is not in the stirring field of debate. He delivered a very elaborate speech that read remarkably well in the "*Times*" but he nearly broke down twice in doing it.

Origin of Great Men.

Some of the greatest men the world ever produced, either in ancient or modern times were of very humble and obscure origin. Columbus, the discoverer of America, was the son of a weaver, and a weaver himself. Homer, the great Greek poet, was a beggar. Demosthenes, the Grecian orator, was the son of a cutler. Oliver Cromwell was the son of a brewer. Benjamin Franklin was the son of a tallow chandler; Ferguson, the Scotch astronomer, was a shepherd. Edmund Halley, an eminent English astronomer, the son of a soap boiler of Shoreditch. Hogarth, the celebrated English painter, was but an apprentice to an engraver of pewter pots. Virgil, the Latin poet, was the son of a potter; and Horace of a shopkeeper. Shakespeare, the greatst of English dramatic poets, was the son of a woolstable; and Milton, the greatest of English epic poets, was the son of a money scrivener. Pope was the son of a merchant; and Dr. Samuel Johnson, of a bookseller at Litchfield; Akenside, the author of that elegant poem, the "Pleasures of Imagination," was the son of a butcher at Newcastle. Robert Burns was a ploughman at Ayrshire, Scotland; Gray, the English poet, the son of a money scrivner; and Henry Kirk White, of a butcher at Nottingham, England.—Bloomfield and Gifford were shoemakers; and Addison, Goldsmith, Otway and Canning, were sons of clergymen. The present Lord Lyndhurst, the Chief Justice of England, was the son of the painter Copley, and an American by birth. These examples show that there is no state or condition of life, however humble or obscure, from which talent and genius may not rise by individual exertion to eminence and distinction. Particularly is this the case in our own country, where there is no nobility, and no privileges conferred by birth.

Passionate reproofs are like medicine given scalding hot; the patient cannot take them. If we wish to do good to those we rebuke, we should labor for meekness of wisdom, and use soft words for hard arguments.

Interesting Reminiscence.

A gentleman of considerable fortune in England had two sons, one of whom caused him much anxiety from his dissipated character and conduct. The elder brother ot length asked permission of his father at visit some foreign clime, which was readily granted.

It was not long after he left home before the ship he sailed in was captured by an Algerine corsair, and he was taken prisoner and conveyed to Algiers, where he remained a number of years without an opportunity of sending to or hearing from home. At length he effected his escape, and returned to his native land very destitute; when he arrived at the place where he was born, he was shocked to hear that his father had been dead several years, and his younger brother was in full possession of his estates. On this information he proceeded immediately to his brother's house, where on his arrival he stated who he was, and recounted his misfortunes.

He was at first received with evident tokens of surprise; but what was his astonishment, after his brother had recovered himself, to find that he (the younger brother) was determined to treat him as an imposter, and ordered him to quit his house, for he had a number of witnesses to prove the death of his elder brother abroad.

Being thus received, he returned to the village, but met with no better success, as those who would be likely to give him assistance were either dead or had gone away. In this predicament he succeeded in finding an attorney, to whom he related the circumstances exactly as they stood, and requested his advice.

The attorney, seeing the desperate state in which the affair stood, observed that as his brother was in possession, he would be likely to have recourse to very unjust means, by suborning witnesses, ect.; but that he would undertake to advocate the cause on condition that if he proved successful he should receive a thousand pounds ($5,000); "if the contrary," said the attorney, "as you have nothing to give, I shall demand nothing." To this proposal the elder brother agreed. It should be remarked, that at this time bribery and corruption were at such a pitch that it was no uncommon thing for judge, jury, and the whole court to be perverted; and the lawyer naturally concluded, this being the case, that the elder brother stood but a very indifferent chance, although he himself had no doubt of the validity of his claim. In this dilemma, he resolved to take a journey to London, and lay the case before Sir Matthew Hale, then Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench—a character no less conspicuous for his abilities than for his unshaken integrity and strict impartiality.

Sir Matthew heard the relation of the circumstances with patience, as likewise the attorney's suspicions of the means that would be adopted to deprive the elder brother of his right. He (Sir Matthew) desired him to go on with the regular process of the law, and leave the rest to him.

Thus the matters stood till the day of trial came on—a few days previous to which Sir Matthew left home and travelled until he came within a short distance of the town where the matter was to be decided; when passing a miller's house, he directed the coachman to stop, while he alighted from his carriage and went into the house. After saluting the miller, he told him that he had a request to make which he hoped would be complied with, which was to exchange clothes with him and allow him to leave his carriage there until he should return (in a day or two).

The miller at first supposed that Sir Matthew was joking, but on being convinced to the contrary, he would fain have brought his best suit; but no, the chief justice, equipped with the miller's clothes, hat, and wig, proceeded on foot the following morning.

Understanding the trial between the brothers was to take place that day, he went early to the court hall, without having communication with any one on the subject. By mixing in the crowd, he had soon an opportunity of having the elder brother pointed out to him.

He soon accosted him with, "Well, my friend, how is your case likely to go on?" "I do not know," replied he, "but I am afraid but badly, for I have reason to believe that both judge and jury are deeply bribed; and for myself, have nothing but the justice of the cause to depend on, unsupported by the property which my brother can command, I have but faint hope of succeeding."

He then recounted to the supposed miller the whole of his tale, and finished by informing him of the agreement which had taken place between himself and the lawyer; although Sir Matthew was in possession of the principal part of the circumstances, yet the ingenuous relation he now heard left no doubt in his mind of his being the lawful heir to the estate in question.

Sir Matthew being determined to act accordingly, he, with this view, begged the eldest brother not to be discouraged; "for," says he, "perhaps it may be in my power to be of service to you. I don't know that I can, being, as you see, but a poor miller; but I will do what I can, if you will follow my advice; it cant do you no harm, and may be of some use to you."

The elder brother readily caught at any thing that might afford the least prospect of success, and eagerly promised to adopt any reasonable plan that he might propose.

"Well, then," said the pretended miller, "when the names of the jury are called over, do you object to one of them, no matter which; the judge will perhaps ask you for your objections; let your reply be, "I object to him by the rights of an Englishman," without giving reasons why; you will then perhaps be asked whom you would wish to have in the room of the one you have objected to; should that be the case, I'll take care to be in the way; you can look round carelessly and mention me. If I am impannelled, though I cannot promise, yet I entertain great hopes of being useful to you."

The elder brother agreed to follow his directions, and shortly after the trial came on. When the names of the jury were being called over, the elder brother, as he had been instructed, objected to one of them. "And pray," says the judge, in an authoritative tone, "why do you object to that gentleman as a juryman?" "I object to him, my lord, by the rights of an Englishman, without giving my reasons why." "And whom," says the judge, "do you wish to have in the room of that gentleman?" "I wish to have an honest man, my lord, no matter who;" and looking round, "suppose yon miller should be called." "Very well," said his lordship; "let the miller be sworn."

He was accordingly called down from the gallery, where he had been standing in view of the elder brother, and impanelled with the rest of the jury. He had not been long in the box, when he observed a little man very busy with the jury; and presently he came to him and slipped five guineas into his hand, intimating that it was a present from the younger brother; and after his departure the miller discovered, on inquiry of his neigbors, that each of them had received double that sum.

He now turned his whole attention to the trial, which appeared to lean decidedly in favor of the younger brother, the witnesses having sworn point-blank to the death and burial of the elder brother. His lordship proceeded to sum up the evidence, without taking notice of several contradictions which had taken place between the younger brother and his witnesses.

After having perfidiously expatiated in favor of the younger brother, he concluded; and the jury, after being questioned in the usual manner whether they were all agreed, the foreman was about to reply, when the miller stepped forward, calling out, "No, my lord, we are not all agreed!" "And pray," says his lordship, "what objections have you, old dusty wig?"

"I have many objections, my lord; in the first place, all these gentlmen of the jury have received ten broad pieces of gold from the younger brother, and I have received but five!" He then proceeded to point out the contradictory evidence which had been adduced, in such a strain of eloquence that the court was lost in astonishment. The judge, unable longer to contain himself, called out with vehemence, "Who are you? where do you come from? what is your name?"

To which interrogatories the miller replied, "I come from Westminster Hall; my name is Matthew Hale; I am Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench; and feeling as I do a conviction of your unworthiness to hold so high a judicial station, from having observed your iniquitous and partial proceedings this day, I command you to come down from that tribunal you have so much disgraced, and I will try this cause myself."

Sir Matthew then ascended the bench in the miller's wig, etc. had a new jury impannelled, reexamined all the witnesses, proved them to have been suborned; and the circumstances being completely changed the verdict was unhesitatingly given in favor of the elder brother.

Old Time Winters.

In 1664 the cold was so intense that the Thames was covered with ice sixty-one inches thick. Almost all the birds perished.

In 1691 the cold was so excessive that the famished wolves entered Vienna and attacked beasts and even men. Many people in Germany were frozen to death in 1695, and the winters of 1697 and 1699 were nearly as bad.

In 1709 occurred that famous winter called, by distinction, the cold winter.—All the rivers and lakes were frozen, and even the sea for several miles from the shore. The ground was frozen nine feet deep. Birds and beasts were struck dead in the fields, and men perished by thousands in their houses. In the South of France, the wine plantations were almost all destroyed; nor have they yet recovered from their fatal disaster. The Adriatic sea was frozen and even the Mediterranean about Genoa, and the citron and orange groves suffered extremely in the finest parts of Italy.

In 1716 the winter was so intense that people travelled across the straits from Copenhagen to the provinces of Senis, in Sweeden.

In 1729, in Scotland, multitudes of cattle and sheep were buried in the snow.

In 1740 the winter was scarcely inferior to that of 1609. The snow lay ten feet deep in Spain and Portugal. The Zuyder Zee was frozen over, and thousands of people went over it. And the lakes in England froze.

In 1754 the winter was very cold. Snow fell in Portugal to the depth of 23 feet on a level.

In 1754 and 1755 the winters were very severe and cold. In England the strongest ale, exposed to the air in a glass, was covered in 15 minutes with ice one eighth of an inch thick.

Two lovers, like two armies, generally get along quietly until they are engaged.

Agricultural Department.

For the Middletown Transcript.

Winter Butter Making.

Messrs. Editors:—With your permission, I propose to furnish, from time to time, an article or two for your Agricultural Department. They are the results of my observation and experience, and may induce some other of your farmer readers to contribute an occasional article to the same department. If the farmers, generally, would make public the results of their experience, they would increase their stock of knowledge, and confer great benefit upon each other. For the present I shall confine myself to two subjects, viz:—Winter Butter making, and the Fattening of Hogs.

Winter butter making is something that most farmers give but little attention to, and that which is made, is generally poor, white in color, and not very palatable. In winter butter brings the highest price, but there is not generally much of it in the market. It can be produced, just as good, and as plentiful, in winter as in summer, by pursuing the following directions:—In the first place, the cattle must be sheltered from the weather. They must have comfortable sheds, and bedding of straw or stocks. They should have a good supply of sugar-beets, carrots, or mangol wurtzel, along with their oat straw and corn-caps, and two or three times a week they should be fed with ship-stuff, or upon coarsely ground corn meal. If the cows have timothy and clover hay mixed, so much the better. The butter can thus be made as sweet as it is in June, and of a fine yellow color, without the cheating process of coloring it with aranetta, carrot water, or any thing else. The increase of butter will pay the increased cost, while the profits will be, an increase of manure, fatter cows, finer and larger spring calves. Wheat straw is not good as winter feed for cows. It gives to butter a very poor color, and a bitter taste. Nothing is so good for feed as clover and timothy, with the above mentioned succulent roots, and occasionally a supply of meal or ship-stuff. Let our thrifty farmers try it. Plant this spring, an acre or two in roots, and no other crop will pay you better. The common turnip is not fit for butter making, for whenever they are used as food for milch cows, the butter is sure to be spoilt in flavor.

A CHEAP PROCESS OF FATTENING HOGS.—Cultivate Sorgum, and feed stock and all to the hogs; they are very fond of it, and will eat it up clean, and thrive rapidly upon it. It is the saccharine matter contained in the stock, which improves hogs so rapidly. Much less corn is required when they are fed in this way, and they will fatten much quicker.

ARATOR.

New Castle County, Feb. 1868.

The Dairy and the Orchard.

The increased attention paid by agriculturists to dairy products and to the growth of fruits and vegetables for the city markets is noticed in a report of the United States Commissioners of Agriculture. He states that the butter of New York in 1865, one of the several products of the dairy, was estimated at $60,000,000; that the supply of milk was also enormous, and the manufacture of cheese in that State had become a very important pursuit, there being not only immense contributions to the home market, but the quantity exported in 1865 was 53,089,468 pounds, valued at $11,684,927. It is even said that the American cheese is supplanting the British product in the English market. It is strange that more attention has not been paid by the American agriculturists to the culture of fruits and vegetables. The importance of the great city markets has been, it is true, more and more appreciated in the Eastern and Middle States, but it may be doubted whether the commercial value of the minor products of the soil is as fully understood and acted on as it ought to be. There can be no safer investment for capital and industry than the cultivation of vegetables and fruits for the supply of the leading towns and cities of the Atlantic coast, which are growing with such steady and rapid progress that an increasing and enormous demand may be relied on as among the most certain events of the future.

Effect of Rusty Straw on Animals.

The condition of straw known as "rust," "red-rag," "red-gum," cet., is caused by a fungus called *Uredo Rubigo*, which form yellowish-brown oval spots and blotches on the leaf, stem, and chaff.

The class of diseases produced by feeding on rusty straw, are of those usually seen among animals that are poorly fed and nourished, viz; marasmus, glanders, farcy, skin diseases, catarrhal affections, and watery swellings of the body and legs.

During eight months, and out of seven hundred horses fed on rusty straw, there were constantly from forty-five to fifty on the sick list; and in the month of November, there were as many as sixty-two cases resulting from the same cause. Such, then, is but a synopsis of a record that ought to open the eyes of farmers and others to a proper use of rusty straw.

LICE ON CATTLE.—Rub with common lamp oil, then sprinkle fine sand over the cattle; this will tend to protect the calves and grown stock from the attacks not only of lice, but also of flies and other annoyances. Fatty matters of any kind are repulsive to the louse tribe.

The Middletown Transcript.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1868.

☞ Edward H. Foster, No. 231 Poplar street, Wilmington, is authorized to solicit subscriptions, advertisements, &c. for the Middletown Transcript.

President Johnson and Gen. Sherman.

President Johnson seems to lack one essential quality, at least, of a great man, and that is, the power to analyze human character. If he agrees with Pope, that "the proper study of mankind is man," he seems to have pursued his studies, in that particular field of knowledge, to very little purpose. It was not so with Jackson, Napoleon, and other men of historic celebrity. They were good judges of men, and possessed a sort of intuitive perception of the character and qualities of those around them. The consequence was, that they always put the right man in the right place. With President Johnson it seems to be different. He does not know the men with whom he is brought into closest official contact. At least we are unable to explain his blunders upon any other hypothesis. He retained in his cabinet men who were hostile to his policy and whose discordant views disturbed the harmony of his political household. And he kept in important positions under the government, men who had the power and the will to thwart his plans, or at least to embarrass him. And when, at last, he would have removed some of these impediments out of his way, his hands were bound by the withes of the tenure-of-office bill. Gen. Grant was invested with the port-folio of the War Department, and the President remained profoundly ignorant of his overreaching duplicity until Stanton was reinstalled in his place. A counter movement was then attempted in the field of political strategy, by the creation of a new military department, and the appointment of Gen. Sherman to command, with head quarters in Washington, and the rank of Brevet General. But Sherman spurns the proffered honor; the President did not know his man. The affair has occasioned some stir in political circles, and not a little comment. A friendly correspondent in Washington, feeling the embarrassment of the "situation," steps forward and puts the best face upon the matter, of which it is susceptible. He says:

As great surprise has been expressed at the action of the President in nominating Sherman as brevet General without ascertaining his feelings on the subject, and much curiosity exhibited to learn what the purpose of the President was, it can be stated, upon reliable authority, that Mr. Johnson did not consider it necessary, saying nothing of its indelicacy, to name to General Sherman in advance and consult him in relation to a nomination designed solely as a compliment to the General for his military services.

It can also be stated that the propriety of consulting the General, both as to his nomination as Brevet General and as to the order detailing him to the command of the new Department of the Atlantic, was suggested to the President by a distinguished gentleman now in this city, who is a near relative of General Sherman. Mr. Johnson replied to the suggestion, that so far as the compliment intended for General Sherman is concerned, it should be bestowed voluntarily and without his knowledge; it being one which he could not possibly object, and one to which every true soldier must appreciate. As to his being ordered to the command of the Department of the Atlantic, or any other Department, it was enough for him to know that General Sherman was a patriot, and ready to serve his country in any official position to which he might be assigned. It is believed this was the only conference held by the President with any one on the subject of the nomination or the order, and no one has been more surprised than Mr. Johnson himself at the manner in which General Sherman is reported to have received the news, and the President expresses the apprehension that some one has communicated to General Sherman statements which may have created false impressions which will, no doubt, be dissipated when all the facts come to be known.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION.—The New York *Journal of Commerce*, which has all along been hopeful that the troubles which now beset the country, as the fruit of radical policy, would blow over, begins now to take the alarm. So we infer from the following note of warning which it places conspicuously at the head of its leading editorial column:

"It looks as if the zeal of those who care more for party supremacy than for the most vital interests of the country, and who would rather ruin the land we love than resign their rule over it, was about to plunge headlong into a course that must end in revolution. Those who have hitherto been the most hopeful are now gloomy and despondent, for madness seems to rule the hour, and the folly of our legislators appears to be without restraint. If the country must pass through the fire before peace and unity can be restored, perhaps it may as well come now as ever."

The Senate on Thursday, refused to admit the Hon. P. F. Thomas to his seat, by a vote of 28 to 21. The Legislature of Maryland, now in session, ought to re-elect him unanimously, and refuse to elect any one else, until her choice is respected.

To-day is the anniversary of the birth of the Father of his Country, and if he were living now, he would be 136 years old. He was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, on the 22d of February, 1732.

The National Democratic Executive Committee, Hon. August Belmont, chairman, will meet in Washington, to-day, to select the time and place for holding the next National Democratic Convention.

The Presidency.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania, is mentioned as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Judge Black is a very able man, and we should not be surprised, if, when the Convention meets, the friends of Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, and of Mr. Seymour, of Connecticut, should find him a very formidable rival. They are all three worthy men, and either of them would make a Chief Magistrate who would hold the honor and prosperity of this nation, and the liberties of its people, as dear as the apple of his eye. We believe that the utmost harmony and enthusiasm will pervade that Convention, and that its candidate will unite the friends of constitutional liberty in one great and mighty effort to rescue our beloved country from impending ruin. Never did so deep a feeling pervade the bosoms of the democratic masses. Never were they so terribly in earnest. Never did the country pass through so fearful a crisis, and never were its liberties in such imminent peril. It is no time to differ about men. Nor will they differ. Having presented their standard-bearer and unfurled their banner to the breeze, they will march forward, shoulder to shoulder, presenting an unbroken front to the enemy, to certain and assured victory. It cannot be otherwise, unless as a people we are given over to judicial blindness, and doomed to utter and irretrievable ruin.

Maryland oratory is called into requisition in the spirited campaign which is going on in New Hampshire. Montgomery Blair speaks on one side, and ex-Senator Creswell on the other. Both parties seem to be exerting themselves to the utmost, on account of the bearing the result is expected to have on the Presidential election.

Three State elections occur shortly:—In New Hampshire on the second Tuesday of March; in Connecticut on the first Monday of April; and in Rhode Island on the first Wednesday of April.

Philadelphia, Wilmington and Balt. R. R.

The thirtieth annual report of this road for the year ending October 31st, 1867, gives the following exhibit of receipts for the several stations on that road, as well as on the Delaware Rail Road. It will be seen that Middletown is the most important station on the line of the Delaware road, and pays more into the treasury of the company.

The statement of receipts (exclusive of Delaware State tax) at each station shows the following: Receipts at Philadelphia, $295,564 45; Chester, $32,000 50; Wilmington, $116,606 12; Elkton, $14,880,-60; Havre de Grace, $18,171 40; Baltimore, $182,545 68. This is on the main road. The receipts from stations on the Delaware road were as follows: New Castle, $9,166 60; St. George's, $3,619 80; Mount Pleasant, $2,263 95; Middletown, $15,718 40; Townsend, $2,340 50; Blackbird; $1,360 95; Clayton, $9,237 10; Smyrna, $13,642 40; Moorton, $1,464,-50; Dover, $15,355; Camden, $6,454 35; Felton, $6,835 60; Harrington, $7,443,-94; Milford, $14,699 75; Farmington, $839,85; Greenwood, $1,046 05; Bridgeville, $7,503 80; Seaford, $7,440 35; Laurel, $6,822 15; Salisbury, $11,799,-40; Princess Anne, $14,982 75; Westover, $1,046 80; Kingston, $774 10; Marion, $425,80: Crisfield, $5,691 20.

On the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, the total number of local passengers carried from Philadelphia to all stations was 267,586; to Philadelphia from all stations, 265,222; from Chester to other stations, 109,977, of whom 84,991 went to Philadelphia; to Chester from other stations, 102,561, of whom 85,254 came from Philadelphia; from Wilmington to other stations, 112,778, of whom 81,138 went to Philadelphia, 8,095, to Chester, 1,136 to Linwood, 1,181 to Claymont, 1,264 to Newport, 1,215 to Stanton, 4,664 to Newark, 2,957 to Elkton, 2,237 to North East, 4,306 to Baltimore, and the remainder to other stations; to Wilmington from other stations, 119,-322, of which number 81,320 were from Philadelphia, 8,417 from Chester, 1,053 from Linwood, 1,131 from Claymont, 813 from Newport, 912 from Stanton, 4,478 from Newark, 2,775 from Elkton, 2,157 from North East, and 3,644 from Baltimore; from Baltimore to other stations, 86,211; to Baltimore from other stations, 87,999.

Protestant Churches in the United States.

The report of the state of religion in the United States, prepared by Rev. Henry B. Smith, D. D. of the Union Theological Seminary, and presented to the Grand Conference of the Evangelical Alliance, and recently in session in Amsterdam, is a document of great interest and value, containing within a small compass a vast amount of information in regard to the state and progress of religion in this country. We condense from it the annexed statistics which will be found convenient for reference:

	Churches.	Communicants.
Methodist	10,460	2,000,000
Baptist	17,220	1,690,000
Presbyterian	5,000	700,000
Lutheran	1,900	233,800
Congregational	2,180	267,400
Protestant Episcopal	2,300	161,200
German Reformed	1,160	110,000
Dutch Reformed	440	60,000

United Brethren about 3,000 Societies; Moravians about 12,000 Communicants; Unitarians about 3,000 Churches; Universalists include about 600,000 of the population; Quakers, Orthodox, about 54,000 Members; Hicksites about 40,000.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay is expected to return to his home in Kentucky in May.

There are 3,000 servant girls out of employment in New York city.

For the Middletown Transcript.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—"Come let us reason together," for crimination and recrimination cannot accomplish it," these are the words which Plus Ultra employs in the very elaborate article wherein he adjusts matters to his own satisfaction perhaps, if not to the minds of Plummet, Observer and Georges Point. One must indeed be bold to assume the position of dictator and arbiter in matters pertaining to mooted general topics, and hold a sceptre of infinite power over the heads of those who differ essentially from his channelled thoughts. Loth to step into the arena, his advent is heralded by an apology characteristic of maiden coyness. We bow humble heart-felt acknowledgements and greet right royally the voluntary adviser who so courteously makes his devoir.

Plus Ultra is a gentleman of broad philanthropic views, a political economist eschewing *legal tenders*, seeking a system of trade where the husbandman can remunerate the manufacturer directly by the growth, and pay of crude material. Misconstrueing literal language by verbosity of style, he conveys the impression that Georges Point denies to his brother a right of traffic, and lends him words, with commendable gallantry, which were not found or ever thought of in his vocabulary. Turning a point, and travelling a road unexplored from the legitimate avenue in which Plummet, Observer and Georges Point ever trod, with slight praise, and considerable censure, this chivalrous esquire lofty and proud with scrutinizing glance surveys those more ignoble, and with rare astuteness unfolds a plan whereby all may seek wealth and emolument.

Following the beaten track of disparagers, taking the stand of a manufacturer, (if he is not one) he casts a stigma on agriculturists generally, when he gives vent to the assertion that the farmers require tinkering, and conveys unmistakeably the idea that they are a set of universal botchers. "There is more tinkering done here, and less new machinery manufactured, than in any other town on the line of the Delaware Railroad." "Come let us reason together." The former part of this quotation we acknowledge to be true, but the latter we deny *in toto*, wherein he alludes to new work.

Thousands of dollars are annually expended for the purchase of new machinery, which would pass directly into the hand of the manufacturer here, but which because of his inertness, or for want of capital to build, goes into the safes of paid agents, the salesmen of city contractors, who stand ever ready to furnish implements requisite for the cultivation of a generous soil and production of cereal crops. From a garden hoe to a steam thrashing machine, more new machines are yearly bought and sold here, we venture to assert, than in any other town and country on the Delaware Railroad, or Railroads called by other names. The tinkering suggests several thoughts; it is partly owing to the negligence of farmers themselves who delay the supervision of implements till the very moment they are needed, hurrying the mechanic to complete a job in a short time which requires more careful notice, and greatly to the fact that machines put together are not properly constructed at the start to stand that severe strain, and wondering rush to which they are driven. "That there is less new machinery used," we need not appeal to a very high order of intelligence to refute, for the most casual observer knows that the farmer who does not own a wheat-drill, reaper, or thrashing machine, is the *rara avis* of the community.

But Plus Ultra wants the mechanic to forge his horse shoes with butter, and mould his castings in egg baskets. While he admits that the old system of long credits has been abolished, he denies to Plummet and Observer time for relaxation or mental culture, grinding them down honestly to the sobriquet of hard-fisted mechanics. This laconic gentleman "to the manor born" gives seasonable advice, and clothing his asperity with musical accent, tells the agriculturist to give *undivided* attention to his farm, makes Observer drop the pen by press of business, while *he*, the leisurable one, monopolises the trade and drives the quill with a vengeance. Pleasant homes, rural landscapes, rosy faces, bounteous harvests, and cloudless skies, loom up through the misty mirage of his fertile fancy, while *credit* remains where she first made her debut, viewing the mortal throes of anguish which convulse old mountain laboring for the production of her mouse.

GEORGE'S POINT.

For the Middletown Transcript.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—From present appearances there can scarcely be a doubt but that a Hall will be erected in Middletown this year, which we expect to be an ornament to our town, and will doubtless reflect credit upon the originators and movers in the enterprise. While we congratulate ourselves upon this improvement we turn our eyes in another direction and wonder why it is that the Rail Road Company has not provided us with better and more comfortable accommodations at its passenger depot here. That improvement, radical improvement is necessary in that quarter, no one will doubt; but why it has not been made we presume no one outside of the Company can satisfactorily explain, and we doubt if any one inside can.

We observe in travelling up and down the road that buildings suitable to the comfort and convenience of passengers have been erected at other Stations not any more important in point of revenue to the Company, and which in fact contribute less in number of passengers and tons of freight than Middletown does.

This fact can be proven by extracts from the Company's report for the year 1867, by referring to which we find there were transported to and from Middletown 14,570 passengers; to and from Smyrna 11,806, and to and from Dover 11,450. By these figures it will be seen that Middletown is in excess of Smyrna 2,764 passengers; and in excess of Dover 3,120 passengers. During the same period there were transported to and from Middletown 9,711 tons of freight; to and from Smyrna 7,261 tons; to and from Dover 2,946 tons; showing Middletown to be in excess of Smyrna 2,450 tons, and in excess of Dover 6,765 tons. These figures are given in round numbers leaving off the decimal part of a ton in each case. Of this freight there were of grain from Middletown 376,-070 bushels; from Smyrna 287,704 bushels; from Dover 28,424 bushels; showing that Middletown exceeded Smyrna in shipment of grain 88,366 bushels and Dover 347,646 bushels.

Notwithstanding these facts the present accommodations at this station are contemptible—yea, horrible. They consist simply of a building noticeable for its size, erected as if to serve the requirements of a granary above, and for the storage of freight below.

The customary arrangements for the comfort of passengers are in this skeleton of a building entirely neglected. Two dirty, cold, comfortless rooms, perfumed with guano and phosphates, destitute of furniture, except a few rickety settees, constitute the waiting rooms; to reach these passengers have to cross two Rail Road tracks and ascend a dozen steps, in order to obtain tickets; recross to the platform at the imminent risk of being crushed between the cars of the freight train, that with its unmeaning changes is one of the standard arrangements for passenger train time; frequently in an agony of fear while the long freight train passes before being able to cross and catch the morning passenger train by mere merit of limb. Such is the present state of affairs at our Rail Road station; but we hopefully look for "something to turn up" for the time to arrive, when the spirit of improvement may penetrate the inmost recesses of "the powers that be," when a building suitable to the comforts of passengers and worthy of our patronage, shall find itself among the things that are.

MICAWBER.

Middletown, February, 19th, 1868.

Startling Facts.

In a speech at Mansfield, Ohio, Hon. A. G. Thurman, United States Senator elect, stated some facts which are well calculated to impress the North with the direct interest which they have in restoring the peace and prosperity of the South. Speaking of the taxes derived from internal revenue alone, Mr. Thurman says that the amount paid by the whole ten of the Southern States for the last fiscal year was $19,693,749; in the same year Ohio paid $25,081,409, so that the Southern States, wich formerly paid their full share, if not more, of the taxation of the country, are now so reduced that, in the last fiscal year, Ohio paid $5,387,000 more than them all. Senator Thurman then undertakes to demonstrate that the taxation of the people of this country is far greater than ever was imposed upon any people. In the last fiscal year, five hundred millions were collected in taxes by the general government alone. The taxes collected by the States amount to not quite two hundred millions more, making the entire taxation, in round numbers, seven hundred millions of dollars. The gross annual production of the industry of the United States, according to the census of 1860, was two thousand millions of dollars. Allowing for the diminished production of the South, and for increased prices, it is not supposed to be greater now. Thus more than one-third of the whole annual product of the industry of the country is absorbed by taxation. Mr. Thurman then proceeds to inquire what is the net profit of the production of this country, and taking as a standard the average rate at which money is loaned and borrowed, that being a rule laid down by every writer on political economy to obtain an approximate idea of the net profits of the production of a country, and assuming ten per cent. as the average rate of interest in the United States, which is certainly high enough, the net profits of the industry of the United States, as the productions of agriculture and manufactures of all kinds, would be two hundred millions of dollars. Thus taxation draws from the people five hundred millions a year more than the net profits of all the producing industry of the United States—a great portion of the non-productive employments, those engaged in buying commodities and selling them again, who, though securing large individual gains, do not increase the wealth of the country a particle. Yet the startling fact remains that one-third of the gross annual product of the industry of the country is absorbed by taxation. Such is the price which the people must continue to pay so long as a policy is pursued which renders necessary large military establishments and freedmen's bureaus, and which hands over one of the largest and formerly most productive sections of the country to increasing impoverishment and the prospect of ultimate ruin.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Death of Wm. M. Swain.

Wm. M. Swain, one of the founders of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, died on Sunday morning last, after a long illness; aged 59 years. He was one of the proprietors of the Baltimore *Sun*. Mr. Swain was a native of Onondagua county, New York. He was one of the most thorough masters of the printing business and successful newspaper publishers in this country, being the first to recognize the great value of Hoe's rotary printing machine, and the first press of that kind was used by him and his partners in the Philadelphia *Ledger* office. For eighteen years he was President of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, and for many years a director in the American Telegraph Company. He was largely instrumental in organizing, perfecting, and increasing the telegraph system of the United States; and was a man of great intellectual ability and force of character.

THE DELAWARE FISHERIES.—At the meeting of the City Council of Philadelphia, on the 13th, a petition was received from sixty-seven residents of Penn's Neck, N. J., who are interested in gill fishing in the Delaware, asking Councils to adopt some plan to protect the interests of the fishermen. The petitioners say that the refuse matter from the Gas Works is deposited during the winter season in immense quantities at the mouth of the Schuylkill, where it lies until the spring freshets wash it out into the Delaware. The shad draw this substance into their gills, causing their bodies to become impregnated, and unfit for use.

The State of Europe.

It is rumored in England that Lord Stanley will shortly succeed Earl Derby at the head of the government. The latter is fast failing in health, and the pressing and stirring events of the times make it necessary that an active and vigorous statesman should be at the helm in order to guide the Ship of State clear of the breakers by which it is surrounded. England is passing through a political crisis at this time. On the Continent her power and influence are in the "sere and yellow leaf." It culminated during the Crimean war, when France assumed the lead in military matters, and held it in the face of the world. Since that time the position of England among the Great Powers has been advisory rather than commanding. At home, changes of a vitally important character have taken place during the past year. The elective franchise has been altered, enlarged, extended, and more than a million of voters have been added to the elective roll. The reform bill was a wide step in the direction of popular suffrage, and the new Parliament may yield to the popular demand and push on the column still further in that direction. It has been said revolutions never go backward, and this may be the case in England. Discontent in Ireland, murmurings in England, the bold doctrines proclaimed by Bright and other reformers, and the evident leaning of some of the hitherto leaders of the anti-reform party, towards still more radical changes in the political system of the kingdom, are signs presaging a revolution in England that will take power from the favored few, and place in the hands of a more diffused constituency. This is the future which England must face, and it is no wonder she is calling upon her young and capable statesmen to assume the reins of power.

In France the semi-official journals deny that there will be any immediate change in the Ministry, and contradict the report that the government contemplates important alterations in the Constitution of the Empire. The frequent recurrence of such rumors is some proof that they are not totally without foundation. As systems change in Enrope, Napoleon must change with them. He cannot make the laws of France like those of the Medes and Persians—unalterable. Bismarck has revolutionized the whole of Central Europe, and in Russia the Czar has perfected some important reforms. These are indications of a movement in the Old World with the view of meeting whatever there may be in the future. France cannot ignore these facts, especially when it is certain that the Bourbons are conspiring with a view of claiming the sceptre of that kingdom at the death of the present ruler, if not before. If, therefore, Napoleon would perpetuate his dynasty, he must follow the example of England, and meet the change of the current with a new set at the helm. The present year will be an eventful one in Europe, and the beginning of the next may find a new condition of affairs in many of the leading nations.—*Philadelphia Age.*

If nations, like individuals, derive a certain consolation from the misfortunes of their neighbors, the United States ought to be very cheerful indeed in contemplating the difficulties under which France labors just at present. Jealous of Prussia, bothered about Rome, having to contend with the ill-will of foreigners and the discontent of its own citizens, with a deficit in the budget, a press that has to be muzzle by force, and an army that has to be increased by most stringent means, Louis Napoleon, who wears his crown by the Grace of God we suppose, as most Emperors do, must secretely confess that it is a most thorny one.

Of the actual condition of France and of the feeling of the people, we know little. One is not likely to learn much of a country where a book is suppressed before it is issued, if it contain any satire upon the Government, and where editors, not only have to sign every article they write, but are liable in addition to heavy fines and imprisonment for commenting freely even upon the debates of the Assembly. It was but a few weeks since that we received news of the incarcertion of several of them, and it is not to be wondered at that the revision of the Military Laws and the discussion of the Law of the Press have excited little or no comment. Still the debates are very important as giving some indication of the true condition of France and the feeling that pervades society. It is not probable that a nation can be threatened with a draft of 400,000 men, and still be perfectly indifferent to it. Russia has now 1,440,000 men, effective force on a war footing. Austria has 1,200,000 men, independent of her National Guard. The confederation of Northern Germany has 1,300,000 men. Italy has 900,000 men, including National Guard and volunteers. These four Continental Powers can put 5,000,000 men on a war footing at a short notice. France, which had 800,000, has determined to raise its effective force to 1,200,000. It has to be done and Louis Napoleon does not wish to have it discussed.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

A special dispatch from Madrid to the New York Herald, states that the Carlist leaders have commenced a revolution in the north of Spain, against Queen Isabella's crown, and fighting has already taken place between the insurgents and the civil officers of the government in Navarre.—

Revolutionary manifestoes were printed headed with a wood cut likeness of a grandson of Don Carlos, the young man being styled Charles the Seventh, of Spain.

REV. MR. TYNG'S TRIAL.—The trial of Rev. Stephen H. Tying, Jr. was brought to a conclusion in New York on Tuesday. Judge Fullerton made an argument for the defense, and Mr. S. P. Nash made the closing argument for the presenters. The court then recited the canon directing them in the further proceedings, and adjourned. This ends the case for the present. The next step will be the report of the court's decision to the Bishop, who will then be called on to act upon it.

The New Jersey Senate has passed the resolutions withdrawing the ratification of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution.

A boy fifteen and a girl of fourteen have been married in Cincinnati.

Items of News.

There has been a squabble in the constitutional convention of Florida. Five of the members of the convention were notoriously ineligible, one of them being a colored British subject, and the other having but recently arrived in the State from the North. The President of the convention ruled that foreigners and non-residents were eligible to seats, and refused an appeal from this decision without a two-third vote. A majority of the convention, consisting of twenty-one whites and four negroes, all eligible, thereupon seceded, leaving a minority of twenty-one, composed of negroes and the ineligible members. A constitution was then adopted by this minority in secret session, and it now awaits instructions from General Meade before adjourning.

The President has received a letter from Gen. Sherman relative to the brevet rank, and the new military department, giving his reasons for declining both. The President has revoked the order assigning Sherman to the command in Washington, but he has not revoked the order establishing the new division. He will probably assign some one else to this command.

Judge Underwood, at Richmond, has remanded Churchill Coombs to the custody of the military, deciding that Congress not having yet declared peace, the courts have no right to take prisoners from military custody. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

On Monday the 10th inst. Mr. Paine offered a resolution in the House of Representatives, to the effect that the seat of Government of the United States ought to be removed to the valley of the Mississippi. The vote on it was strictly sectional, and stood ayes 77, nays 97.

Mr. Burlingame, Chinese Ambassador to the United States and to the Powers of Europe, will leave China on the 25th inst. with a suite of thirty persons to proceed to the execution of his mission. It is said that the mission will be permanent.

Advices from Hayti, by the Cuba cable, state that Salnave's army has been defeated by the Caco rebels on the frontier. General Alexis committed suicide, and General Nord imcurred the mistrust of President Salnave, who deprived him of his rank and honors.

Admiral Bell, of the United States Navy, Lieutenant Reid, and ten sailors were drowned at the mouth of Osaca River, Japan, on the 11th of January last, whilst attempting to cross the bar in an open boat.

In the South Carolina Convention, after a long discussion, a resolution has passed asking Congress to appropriate one million of dollars to purchase lands, to be parcelled out among the poorer classes.

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia is to make a visit to his daughter, the Queen of the Greeks, in the spring. Europe is somewhat alarmed to observe that he is to be escorted by a strong squadron, which is now fitting out.

The Grand Jury in the city of Philadelphia, has found true bills against the dealers recently arrested for selling indecent illustrated New York papers.

General George B. McClellan has been offered by President Johnson the mission to England, as successor to Mr. Adams, resigned.

The Florida Conventionists are still at issue, General Meade has advised them to settle their differences, expunge their records and commence anew.

It is thought that the Philadelphia Conference will be divided at the March session, or by the General Conference in May, and most likely by State lines.

The latest advices from Japan state that a serious revolution has broken out there.

The Kansas Legislature has passed an act permitting women to practice law.

Mr. Sullivan, the editor of the Dublin *Nation*, has been tried in Dublin on the charge of publishing seditious libels, and found guilty.

The English Government is about to bring into Parliament an Irish Reform bill.

It is officially announced that the British Government intend to purchase all the telegraph lines in the kingdom.

The Conservative State Convention of Tennessee, met at Nashville on Saturday last, and adopted resolutions in support of the President's policy and declaring Mr. Johnson the choice of the Democratic and Conservative people of Tennessee for the next Presidency.

The Washington correspondent of the radical Chicago Republican says that Mr. Washburne wrote all General Grant's letters to the President.

The Annual statement of the Chester county prison shows that the total expenditures for the last year were $9,868.80, of which $4,265.82 were paid by the labor of the prisoners and $5,600 by drafts from the County treasury. The principle articles manufactured are carpeting, checks and tickings.

In Buenos Ayres, at last accounts, the cholera was raging. During December, ninety persons died of the disease in the city of Buenos Ayres in a single day, and forty thousand persons are said to have left on account of the epidemic.

At the charter election held in Reading, Pa. last Friday, Dr. Heister M. Nagle, democrat, was chosen city auditor by a majority of 336, a democratic gain of 355 on the vote of last year.

The State Capitol of California has cost to the present time $800,000 in gold, and will require as much more to complete it.

One man was killed and three others were injured by the explosion of a locomotive at Lowell, Mass. on Tuesday.

No less than twenty-four ships loaded with teas are now due in New York, from the East.

The Episcopalians of California have raised $100,000 to found a college at San Jose.

The Fenians of the Pacific coast are reported to be preparing for a raid on the British territory.

The fruit growers throughout Indiana report that thus far no one peach bud in a hundred has been injured by the frost.

Milliard Filmore has just been elected one of the curators of the Buffalo Academy of Fine Arts.

A young woman is walking from New Lisbon, Connecticut, to Pittsburg for $500 and a husband.

The democrats carried Watertown N. Y. on Wednesday, the first time for fifteen years.

Movements of the Democratic Party.

In all parts of the nation the Democratic party is united, vigilant and full of spirit. The great issues at stake are fully apprehended by the masses, and they will battle in behalf of the Union, the Constitution, and the continuation of a republican form of government. Congress has prepared a political platform for the Radical party which has fairly aroused the Democracy. The platform contemplates an entire change in the vital principles of American nationality. Under the system as established by our fathers, the States were free and equal, subject only to the restrictions of the Constitution. Maine was the peer of Louisiana, and Pennsylvania could claim no right which did not belong to Georgia, or Florida, or South Carolina. The Radicals have broken down that system. They have destroyed States, obliterated the authority of officers elected by the people under State laws, and now rule one portion of the Union by the sword alone. Congress also domineers over the other branches of the government with absolute sway. The Executive is treated with disrespect, and bills are introduced for the purpose of preventing him from exercising those functions conferred upon the President by the Constitution, and the Supreme Court is threatened with a reconstruction if that body dares to thwart the will of the men now in league against the perpetuity of the Union, and the rights, liberties, and franchises of white men.

In opposition to this conspiracy to found a military despotism upon the ruins of this Republic, stands the Democratic party. They have announced their platform to be a speedy restoration of the States to their constitutional relations with the Federal government, the supremacy of white men, and the restriction of each branch of the national government to its constitutional rights and duties. This is the line marked out upon which the Democratic party is to move, and in all parts of the nation the signs of activity are visible.—*Age.*

THE UNITED STATES AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—The Secretary of State has just received from Commissioner Beckwith a table which has been carefully calculated and verified from official data, at Paris, and which shows that, with all the drawbacks and obstacles which the United States representation labored under, they are number one in grand prizes, and exceeded every nation except France in the general proportions of awards to exhibitors, and in the proportion of gold and silver medals and "honorable mention." Austria, Prussia and North Germany slightly exceed us in their proportion of bronze medals to their number of exhibitors. In the general average we are just double the rate of Great Britain and her colonies. Taking all things into consideration, this is considered, perhaps, the most marvellous triumph at a competitive trial of the results of the inventive and industrial energies of the American people; yet we were far from being fully and fairly represented. Taking these as a criterion, however, the national pride may well be flattered by the evidence of our capacity to compete with the world.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To increase agricultural produce, no matter what the crop intended to be raised may be, there is no Fertilizer so sure as "BOWERS COMPLETE MANURE." This valuable Fertilizer acts at once in the soil, and furnishes it with the substantial nourishment necessary for all vegetation. We have heard of wonderful results from its use upon Corn and Potatoes, and upon Grass and Wheat as a top-dressing.

Origin and History of the Bible.

Both the canonical and apocryphal, shewing what the Bible is not, what it is, and how to use it. (With illustrations.) by PROF. CALVIN E. STOWE, D. D. Zeigler, McCurdy & Co. Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa. Cincinnati, Ohio, and St. Louis, Mo.

Sold only by subscription. See advertisement in another column.

This is a book greatly needed at this time, as no work on this subject has ever been accessible to readers in this country, not even to ministers of the church, except in a few cases. With all that pertains to the bible, both in ancient and modern literature, Prof. Stowe is thoroughly familiar, and from the text of ancient manuscripts hid away for ages, to the latest controversies of German and French critics, he has gone over the whole range of evidence for and against the Scriptures, tracing their history up to their origin with the inspired authors.

It meets all the later and more plausible objections to the Word of God, even enabling the unlearned believer to give the reason for his faith to the cavilling skeptic or honest inquirer. Hundreds of pastors, and thousands of our church members and Sabbath-school teachers, often meeting with objections here answered, will rejoice in the possession of this book. It is a master-piece of common sense, and should be read by every one who would be able to give either to himself or to others a satisfactory reason for accepting the Bible as the inspired Word of God. It is not Sectarian at all, but just what it purports to be, a History of the Books of the Bible. It is the very thing to silence the doubts which cavillers excite, to satisfy the inquiries of the sincere, and to fortify the advocates of truth with unanswerable arguments. We should judge that the interesting nature of the work, the great need felt for it, and the hearty approval it meets from all Christians, would make its sale the most attractive business in which an Agent could engage.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Mr. Jesse Gooden, February 19th, 1868, by Rev. Daniel George, Mr. John Calhoun and Mrs. Margaret David, both of this county.

DIED.

In New Castle Hundred, on the 15th inst., Jacob Brown, aged 81 years.

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN MARKET.

Wheat, prime red	$2 50
Corn yellow	1 05
" white	1 08
Oats	65@70
Timothy Seed	4 00
Clover Seed	9 50
Butter	45@50 cts. ₱ lb
Eggs	30 cts ₱ dozen
Turkeys	18@20 cts. ₱ lb
Geese	16@18 " "
Ducks	16@18 " "
Chickens	16@18 " "
Lard	13@15 " "
Hogs	10@15 " "
Beef	20@25 " "
Hams	16@18 " "
Sides	14@16 " "
Shoulders	13@15 " "
Potatoes	1 00@1 10 ₱ bush

WILMINGTON.

Wheat red	$2 50
Corn	1 17
Oats	76@ 78
Flour	$10 00@14 00

PHILADELPHIA.

Prime red wheat	$2 56@2 60
Corn, new yellow	1 16
Oats	78@80

The Middletown Transcript

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

BY HENRY & WM. H. VANDERFORD.

TERMS.—$2.00 per annum, *payable in advance.* Single copies five cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.—One square of ten lines, $1 for the first insertion and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. One square one year $10; six months $6. For a quarter of a column three months $8; six months $12; one year, with the privilege of four changes, $25; for half a column $50. Fractions of a square to be counted as a square. When the number of insertions is not marked, advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. Obituaries published at advertising rates; Marriages and Deaths inserted free. Yearly advertisers must confine their advertisements to their own business.

☞ All letters should be addressed to THE MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, Middletown, Del.

☞ Office corner Main and Scott streets, over D. L. Dunning's Book and Variety Store.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

A Question for Farmers.—If the farmers in the vicinity of Middletown, who have expended twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars, this winter, for mules and horses, were to breed their own stock, would they not save money thereby? Just think of it! thirty thousand dollars drawn from your coffers to enrich the stock-breeders of Kentucky! And this drain upon your resources, we suppose, is made annually. Raise your own mules and horses, and keep this large sum here, where it might be expended for the improvement and benefit of your own neighborhood and neighbors.

The Delaware and Maryland Fruit Growers' Association, will hold an adjourned meeting at the public house of William T. Chance, in Odessa, on Saturday, the 7th day of March, at 1 o'clock, P. M. At their last meeting, on the 25th of January, a committee was appointed to solicit fruit growers generally to become members of the Association, and their President, Daniel Corbit, Esq. was authorized to report to the next meeting by-laws for the government of the Association.

☞ When, in our first issue, we apprised correspondents that an imperative rule in printing offices required the names of all who undertook to write for the press, we did not think it would be necessary to refer to the subject again. But it seems that is. Writers of anonymous communications are informed that in no case will they be admitted to our columns, no matter what the subject treated of.

P. H. Mitchell, of Wilmington, is putting up a new frame dwelling house on the grounds of the Rail Road Company, near the depot. The main building is to be 16 by 28 feet, two stories; the back building 14 by 18. It is intended for one of the employees of the road.

James Armstrong, of White Clay Creek Hundred, and Jacob Richardson, of Wilmington, both announce themselves in this issue of the Transcript, as candidates for the Sheriffalty of New Castle county, subject to the nomination of the democratic party.

The corporation election in this town, will take place on Monday the 2d day of March, for five Commissioners, an Assessor, a Treasurer, and an Alderman. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock, P. M. at Davis' Hotel.

The several warm sunny days we have had this week have rapidly dissolved the snow and the ice which have so long covered the earth. Winter, it would seem, is about to take its departure.

The public should bear in mind that the discount day of the National Bank of Middletown, has been changed from Monday to Tuesday.

At a donation visit, recently, Rev. G. A. Phoebus, of Odessa, was presented with a purse of $200 by his congregation.

Delaware Affairs.

Terrible Accident.—A terrible accident occurred on Saturday morning last, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail Road, between this city and Hedgeville, by which an old lady named Margaret McCann, was so badly injured that she died shortly afterwards. Her daughter Mary Sweeney was also badly injured. It appears that Mrs. McCann and Mrs. Sweeney resided in that locality and started on Saturday morning to come into Wilmington to market. While proceeding along the Railroad, the 8 o'clock train from New Castle approached, on a track opposite to that on which the women were walking. It is supposed that Mrs. McCann did not observe the train until it was very near them, when thinking it was coming up the track which they were on, she became terrified, exclaiming, "Oh what,s that," and ran on to the track in front of the locomotive. Mrs. Sweeney seized hold of her mother and made every effort to extricate her from the perilous position, but without avail, she was so completely confused by fright that she used superhuman efforts to get on the track before the train. The tender struck Mrs. McCann knocking her down, breaking her back and leg and otherwise injuring her, Mrs. Sweeney was struck in the side by the next car and knocked down, and severely though not dangerously wounded. The injured parties were taken to their respective residences. Mrs. McCann died shortly after reaching home. Mrs. Sweeney is better and will recover. Deputy Coroner Curry held an inquest on the body of the deceased, when the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts stated above. Mrs. McCann was a native of Ireland and about 70 years old.—*Journal and Statesman.*

Ship Building in Wilmington.—There are more iron vessels built in this city, than in all the rest of the United States put together.

There is nowhere else in the country, an establishment where there is constantly an iron steamer on the stocks; here there are on an average three or four building at once, the year round. There are at least twice as many steam vessels, of wood and iron, built in this city every year, as there are in Philadelphia, and throwing out small tug boats, there is no comparison between the two places, in the number of boats built by each. These are patent facts to all, at all acquained with the business here, but we doubt if they are known by many of our own citizens —*Commercial.*

A Big Thing on Ice.—On Thursday afternoon last, some of the citizens of New-Castle amused themselves by skating from that town to Delaware City and back. The party consisted of men, boys, young ladies and girls, and the whole distance, there and back, was accomplished in from one and a half to two hours. One of the party, a gentleman of superior skating qualities, made the distance in thirty-four minutes. Another, a boy of only some twelve or thirteen years of age, was forty minutes in coming from Delaware City to New Castle. Others were fifty and sixty minutes in the passage up. Considering the distance some nine miles by water, from New Castle to Delaware City, this is about the biggest thing in the skating line, we have heard of for sometime.—*Tuesday's Gazette.*

Sad Accident at Laurel.—A young man by the name of Wiley, residing at Laurel, Del. being taken with a chill, a week or two since, his sister suggested he should take some spirits, a little bottle of what she supposed to be liquor of some kind, she observed in a closet. He took some, remarking it had a queer taste. She then tasted it herself, and inquired of a servant if it was liquor. Upon being told it was some thing to destroy bed-bugs, she immediately set out after her brother, who had left the house for his home, telling him of her unfortunate mistake. A physician was called in, but the young man, after lingering a day or two, died. The sister, as may be imagined, is deeply distressed.

William, son of Andrew Alexander, who resides near the Rising Sun, in Christiana Hundred, committed suicide by accidentally strangling himself with a strap, on Tuesday evening. He was fifteen years old.

A new office is established at Mt. Moriah, Kent county, Del., and Warren J. Reed appointed Post Master. Will receive regular special supplies from Willow Grove.

A Sensation.—Five brides made their *debut* in one of our churches last Sunday, which was a splendid sensation for the *quid nunes* and fashionables.—*Smyrna Times.*

The new See of Wilmington, Del. has been filled by the late Plenary Council of Baltimore, by the appointment of the Right Rev. Thomas A. Becker, D. D. of Richmond.

The fishermen of Delaware City are making extensive preparations for a large business upon the opening of Spring.—*Del. Republican.*

The Smyrna Benevolent Society will hold a festival for the benefit of the poor of that town, in Hoffecker's factory, on the 27th instant.

Messrs. James and Abel Taylor, of Smyrna, are soon to start an iron foundry in Dover, under the firm of Taylor & Son.

The Republicans of New Castle are about organizing a Grant Club.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME PARLOR ORGAN, Rosewood Case, built by S. D. & H. W. Smith, Boston. Will be sold at a reduced price. Apply to
Mrs. S. M. HATCH,
Feb 22—1t Middletown.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber, declining the farming and dairy business, will sell out his entire stock without reserve, at Public Sale, on his farm, near Newark, Delaware, on

Monday, the 24th day of February, inst.

(sale to commence positively at 10½ o'clock,) consisting as follows:—2 good Work Horses, 1 pair

LARGE MULES,

1 four year old Colt, which has been broken to drive either double or single; the superior Stallion GENERAL SHERMAN, which has twice taken the first premium at the New Castle Agricultural Fair; 1 two year old Colt, 1 one year old Colt, all of good stock; the thorough-bred Durham Bull General Grant, and the thorough-bred Alderny Bull Gen. Sherman. Both these bulls have taken the first premium at the New Castle Agricultural Fair. The thorough-bred Alderny COWS Fanny and Cream Pot; also the thorough-bred Durham Cow Strawberry, with calf at her side. All the above cows have taken first premiums and have the best pedigrees. The superior grade Cow Maggie, which has also taken a first premium; 3 half-bred Alderny Cows, 3 Devon Cows, one of which has twin calves at her side; 6 half-bred Durham Cows, 12 other good native Cows, several head of superior Young Stock; also one Yoke of Large Oxen, several Shoats, 1 superior Breeding Sow.

The Farming Implements consist of 4 Plows, 2 Harrows, 6 Cultivators, 2 Land Rollers, 1 Grain Drill, 1 Wheel Rake, 2 Horse Carts, 1 Ox Cart, 1 Broad Wheel Wagon for four horses, with Hay Rigging, new; 1 Spring Furniture Car, 1 two horse Bearborn, 1 Dugout, 2 Combined Reapers and Mowers, 1 Kirby Mower, new; 1 Endless Chain Horse Power with Thrasher and Straw Carrier, 3 Grain Fans, 1 Straw Cutter, 1 Mill for grinding corn and oats, corn and cob; 1 Corn Sheller, 1 Root Cutter, 1 Sleigh, 1 two horse Omnibus, 2 sets Lead Gears, 3 sets Cart Gears, 1 set of very heavy Wagon Harness, 1 set do. light, several sets of Plow Gears; Dairy Fixtures, consisting of Churns, Milk Pans, Milk Cans, Buckets, Strainers; Grain Cradles, Scythes, Shovels, Picks, Spades, Mattocks, Hoes, Rakes, Axes, &c. &c. 30 tons of Hay.

No postponement on account of weather.

TERMS.—Six months credit for all amounts over $50, with note payable in Newark National Bank, with approved endorser, and if not paid at maturity interest will be added from day of sale. For all amounts paid in cash a discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed off the face of the bill.

WILLIAM DEAN, Newark, Del.
H. T. RIDDLE, Auctioneer. Feb 22—1t

NOTICE.

A CHANGE having this day been made in our Business Relations by which it has become necessary that all outsanding accounts shall be settled, all persons having unsettled accounts with us are requested to come forward and settle up without delay.

JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SONS.
Middletown, February 1, 1868. Feb 8—1m

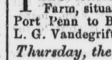
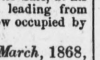
FARMERS AND HORSEMEN.

Public Sale of W. D. Cornog,

Of Pencader Hundred, near Newark, Del.

THE subscriber having rented his farm and about to retire from farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence on the road leading from Newark to Cooch's Bridge, 1 mile south-east of Newark, all his Stock and Farming Utensils,

On Tuesday, the 10th day of March, 1868,


the following described Personal Property, 18 head of
HORSES and COLTS,

which are well worthy the attention of Horsemen.

COWS.—10 head of Cows of improved stock, all my own raising from select stock, 8 will be in profit this spring, and 2 in the fall; 1 yoke of down country Oxen, lively workers; 10 head of 2 and 3 year old Steers in good order.

PIGS.—6 Shoat Pigs, worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

FARMING UTENSILS, consisting of 4 good Wagons, 1 six horse with broad wheels, 1 four horse with narrow wheels, 1 three horse wagon, three inch tread, nearly new, made to order; 1 two horse with hay bed; 2 other Hay Beds, made to order; 1 narrow wheeled Horse Cart, 1 broad wheeled Cart with Tongue and Shafts, 1 Family Carriage, new, with Tongue and Shafts, made to order; 1 Germantown, new last year; 1 Three Horse Tread Power with Thresher and Cleaner, new last fall; 1 Two horse Power with Thresher and Separator, Wheeler's Patent; also 1 Thresher and Separator; 1 Grain Fan, Roberts' Patent, a good article; 1 Corn Sheller, 1 Telegraph Hay and Fodder Cutter, 1 Clover Huller, new; 1 Excelsior Mower and Reaper or Dropper, 1 Columbian Mower and Reaper with Self Rake, 1 of Woods' well known Mowers, Davis and Entiken Mower and Reaper, 2 Steel Tooth Horse Rakes, Pratt & Smedley's Patent, in good order; 2 Hay Forks or Drags for unloading hay, with Ropes and Pullies complete; 4 Grain Cradles, Mowing and Brier Scythes, 3 Grain Drills, 1 Rariton Drill with Phosphate Attachment, the best now in use; 1 Beckford & Hoffman Drill, drills grain and phosphate well; 1 of Pennock's make; 10 Plows and Cultivators, 4 Twin Harrows, 8 Poles for marking out corn ground, with steel points; 1 Indiana Corn Planter, a complete machine, a man and boy can mark and plant 13 acres per day, so it can be worked both ways; 1 Corn Marker that will draw three rows at once; Forks, Rakes, Shovels, Spades, Post Spades, Ox, Log, Cow, Butt, Breast, Splice, Fifth, Forked, Carrying, and one Large Stump Chain, and other Chains.

HARNESS.—Four sets of Stage Harness, nearly new; 4 sets of heavy Wagon Pullers; 6 sets heavy Lead Gears; 14 heavy Collars; 10 wagon Bridles; 6 stage or plow Bridles; 10 large size Housands; 2 Wagon Saddles; 1 Lead Line, 2 Wagon Whips, 10 sets of Leather Fly Straps, 2 pair of Double Lines, 18 Stable Halters, 2 sets of Single Harness, 2 sets of Double Harness, 1 set new; 5 sets leather Plow Lines, 5 sets of Chain Plow Harness; also 50 New Bags, and a lot of other Bags, Horse Covers, seed Potatoes by the bushel; 5 sets of Team Bells, 1 two-horse Sleigh and Bells, two Carriage Tongues, many other articles too tedious to mention; in short all necessary articles sufficient to farm a first class farm of 500 acres. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of $50, without interest, and upwards.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when a lunch will be given. WM. D. CORNOG.
A. CANNON, Auctioneer.
Feb. 22—ts. WM. REYNOLDS, Clerk.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at his FARM, situated on the road leading from Port Penn to Boyd's Corner, now occupied by L. G. Vandegrift, Jr. on

Thursday, the 12th day of March, 1868,

at 10 o'clock, A. M. his Stock and Farming Utensils, consisting of 5 good

WORK HORSES,

1 Colt, 3 years old coming Spring; 1 pair of good Mules, 6 Milch Cows, 1 pair of 2-year old Steers, 2 Heifers, 2 years old this coming Spring; 2 Bulls, 2 yoke Work Oxen, 8 Shoats, 1 Breeding Sow.

2 Wagons, 2 Ox Carts, 1 Horse Rake, 2 Wheat Drills, one with Foster Attachment; 1 Hand Corn Sheller, 1 Grain Fan, 1 Roller, 1 Reaper and Mower, Plow Gears, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Hoes, Rakes, Grindstone, 1 good Dearborn, lot of Hams and Pork.

TERMS.—All sums under $20, cash; $20 and over a credit of nine months will be given by the purchaser giving a judgment note with approved security, with interest from date.

ISAAC H. VANDEGRIFT.
Port Penn, Feb. 22—ts

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at her residence, on the State Road, between the Pine Tree and the Union Meeting House, in Appoquinimink Hundred, on

Thursday, the 27th day of February, inst.

at 10 o'clock, A. M. all her Stock and Farming

Utensils, to wit: 2 good young Horses, 3 young Cows, 1 two-year old Heifer, and 1 good Brood Sow.

2 good two-horse Wagons and Harness, 1 Family Carriage and Harness, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, and many other articles not enumerated. About 1500 Bundles of excellent Blade Fodder.

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS.—All sums under $10, cash; over that amount a credit of nine months will be given.

No postponement on account of weather.
Feb 22—ts* EMELINE DEPUTY.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Voters of the Democratic Party of New Castle County.

GENTLEMEN:—Encouraged by many friends I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff for the county of New Castle, pledging myself to abide by the nomination of the Democratic party, and give my hearty support to the successful candidate.

JACOB RICHARDSON.
Wilmington, February 22, 1868—tn

To the Democratic Voters of New Castle County.

GENTLEMEN:—I again offer myself as a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff of New Castle county, pledging myself to give a hearty and undivided support to the successful nominee.

JAMES ARMSTRONG.
Newark, February 22, 1861—tn

The Baltimore Weekly Gazette, 1868.

THE Northern Radical journals, in view of the approaching Presidential struggle, are making every effort to extend their circulation in the South, and to flood the country with Radical falsehoods, in order to lay a foundation for Radical frauds. With a view of combating as far as possible these mischievous agents, the WEEKLY GAZETTE has been established. It undertakes to represent the true wants and feelings of the South, and to resent her wrongs. It is the largest cosmopolitan journal published south of New York, and has already, within a few weeks, obtained subscribers in some three hundred towns and villages. In the hope of accomplishing some good during the Presidential campaign, we offer the WEEKLY GAZETTE in packages of 50 copies, to any one address, for $60. For single copies and clubs mailed to names of subscribers, our terms are:

One copy for one year	$2 00
One copy for six months	1 00
Five copies one year	9 00
And one copy extra to getter up of Club.	
Ten copies	15 00
And one copy extra to getter up of Club.	
Twenty copies	27 00
And one copy extra to getter up of Club.	

Address GAZETTE OFFICE,
February 22 Baltimore, Md.

Dr. J. E. REGISTER,

DENTIST,
ELKTON, MD.

OFFICE on North street, two doors above the Odd Fellows' Hall.
February 8, 1868—tf

James H. Frazier, M. D.

GLASGOW, DEL.

OFFICE at the residence of R. M. Black, Esq. Offers his professional services to the public.
Jan. 4.—y.

ORIGIN

And History of the Books of the Bible,

BOTH the Canonical and Apocryphal, showing what the Bible is not, what it is, and how to use it. (New Testament.) With Illustrations. By Prof. Calvin E. Stowe, D. D. for more than thirty years Bibical Professor at Andover, Cincinnati, and other Theological Seminaries, and acknowledged to be one of the best informed Bible students of the age. This work is one of patient research, diligent study, and ripe experience, being in fact the life work of the author.

It will treat of 1. The common popular objections to the Bible at the present day. What the Bible is not, what it is, and how to use it.

2. The evidences upon which we receive the Sacred Books, and description of the Ancient Manuscripts of the New Testament, with fac-simile illustrations.

3. Brief Biographies of 100 Ancient Witnesses to the New Testament, whose testimony is most important, much of it cited in this great work.

4. The testimony for the Historical Books, and a full examination, separately, of the four Gospels.

5. The Apocryphal Gospels, and fragments of Gospels supposed to be lost.

6. Modern substitutes for the Gospel History, with an examination of the works of Strauss, Weisse, Gfroerer, Bruno Bauer, F. C. Bauer, Renan, and Schenckel, intending to meet the undermining process with regard to the authority of Scripture, so prevalent at the present day.

7. Acts of the Apostles, the Apocryphal Acts and the fourteen Epistles of Paul. The Catholic and the Apocryphal Epistles. Revelation of St. John, and the Apocryphal Revelations.

8. The Bible Prophets and the Classical Oracles contrasted.

9. The Apocryphal Books of the Old Testament, and the reason for their exclusion from the Canon.

It is a work of real value, not sectarian at all, not even Theological, but is just what it purports to be, a History of the Books of the Bible, sufficiently critical to meet the wants of the Professor, the Clergyman and the Student, and yet so simplified as to be the book needed by every Family and every Sunday School Teacher as the Companion of the Bible.

This book is new and fresh from the pen of the author, who has long been urged to its preparation by Presidents of Colleges, and leading Ministers and Scholars of the various christian denominations, and has given his best energies to its completion.

It contains about 600 pages octavo, printed from new and beautiful clear type, selected expressly for this work, illustrated with a fine steel portrait of the author, fac-similes of the early manuscripts on which the Bible was written, very curious and interesting, and other full page illustrative engravings, all in the highest style of engraving, by the best artists in the country. It is one of the most popular books ever published. It will be furnished to subscribers in neat and substantial

Extra English Cloth Binding for the low price of	$3 50
Fine Leather Library Binding	4 00
Fine English Half Calf Binding	5 00

Sold by subscription only. Those ordering will not be obliged to take the work unless it corresponds with the descriptions in every particular. Address

ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO. Publishers,
Philadelphia, Pa. Cincinnat, O. & St. Louis, Mo.
February 22—4m

THERE IS NO

RAWBONES

SO PERMANENT AS

RAW BONES,

FROM WHICH IS MADE

WHANN'S

RAW BONE Super-Phosphate.

Warranted Perfectly Pure and Free from Adulteration.

Established as an excellent Fertilizer by years of constant use, and highly recommended by all who have used it as

A Great Crop Producer,

AND PERMANENT IMPROV EROF THE SOIL.

Every Farmer Should Use It.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

WALTON, WHANN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS,
Wilmington, Del.

E. T. EVANS. AGENT,
Feb 15—1y Middletown, Del.

PENINSULAR MACHINE WORKS.

J. THOMAS BUDD,

MANUFACURER OF

Hand and Power Corn Shellers, Pelton's Triple Geared Horse Powers, McCorkle Gang Plow, Cultivator and Corn Planter, Pennington's Improved Reaper, Buckeye Steel Tooth Self-Delivery Horse Rake, Montgomery's Celebrated Rockaway Grain Fan, Gale's Lever Cutting Boxes,

☞ *Forgings and Castings of all kinds, Iron Railings of a variety of new and beautiful patterns.*

Sole Owner of Noblett's Patent Iron Railing for Yards and Cemetery Lots.

Verandah and Porch Railings of various Patterns.

Hitching Posts, Cellar Gratings, Gearing and Mill Work.

☞ Jobbing promptly executed. Orders by mail punctually filled.
January 4—tf

WANTED.

A COMPETENT PERSON to cultivate, on shares, a Farm of 212 acres, in Northumberland county, Va. There is a large two-story Brick House, in good repair, new Barn, Corn Houses, Ice House, &c. on the premises, all of which the tenant can use. It is within one mile of a Steamboat Landing, three miles from Heathsville, the county town, and is perfectly healthy. Nearly all the land is cleared and well fenced. It is suitable for raising grain, and has always brought good crops. Some capital will be required to stock and work the farm.

Apply to Dr. D. R. HAGNER,
Washington, D. C.
Or E. S. JONES,
Feb 1—8w Cecilton, Md.

BUFFALO ROBES to be sold cheap by
jan 25 NAUDAIN & BRO.

POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

HAVING completed our arrangements for the following year, we are now prepared to offer great advantages to our friends and the public in general in the assortment and prices of our usual large line of well selected Goods, consisting in part as follows:

NEW YORK MILLS, WAMSUTTA, WILLIAMSVILLE & AMOSKEAG

FINE BLEACHED SHIRTINGS.

Utica 5-4 and 10-4 Bleached Sheetings. Atlantic A, New Market R R. Pacific and Salmon Falls

Heavy Brown Shirtings.

Pocasset 40 inch, and Indian Head 6-4 Brown Sheetings.

Merrimac, Cocheco, American, Sprague, Oriental, Richmond and Conestoga Prints; besides a full assortment of the best makes American Printed Delaines.

☞ A few pieces of those EXTRA HEAVY KERSEYS at the old price.

An unusually large and attractive stock of

DRESS GOODS,

Alpacas, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Linens, White Goods, Shawls, Flannels, Notions, Balmoral Skirts, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c. &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gentlemen's Calf Boots and Over Shoes, Men's and Boys' Extra Heavy Leather Boots and Brogans, Ladies, Misses and Children's Balmorals and Over Shoes.

A Full Assortment of Groceries,

Provisions, Hardware, Queensware, Woodenware, Stoneware, Earthenware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Paint Brushes, &c. All of which we offer at the very lowest market rates, and cordially invite all to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble whatever to show our goods.

The credit system having been recently reduced among the Wholesale Merchants and Jobbers of the cities almost to a cash basis, our terms hereafter will be SIX MONTHS CREDIT, OR FIVE PER CENT OFF FOR CASH on all sums over $1.

JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SONS,
Febuary 8 Middletown.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

Andrew E. Crow & Co.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Middletown and surrounding country that they have commenced the Dry Goods Business at

207 Market St. Wilmington, Del.

where they intend to keep a large and well selected stock of FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, such as

Merinoes, Poplins, Alpacas & Coburgs,

BOTH BLACK AND COLORED.

We would call special attention to our stock of

Table and Shirting Linens,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,

CALICOES AND DOMESTICS.

A FULL LINE OF CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

☞ FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.☜

Please call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing.

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

DO NOT FORGET THE NUMBER,

207 MARKET STREET, Wilmington, Del.

ANDREW E. CROW & CO.
January 25—1y

E. T. EVANS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DEAALER IN

GRAIN,
LUMBER,
COAL,
BUILDING LIME,
BRICKS,
HAIR,
CEMENT,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

TIMOTHY SEED,
CLOVER SEED,
LAND and CALCINED PLASTER,
LAND LIME,
GUANOS,
SUPER-PHOSPATES, &c.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE

OPPOSITE

DELAWARE RAIL ROAD DEPOT,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
January 4, 1868—tf

JOB PRINTING.

Having received a large supply of new and beautiful type, we are prepared to do Job Work of every description, from the finest and most delicate card, to the largest and most showy poster.

ORDERS FOR
CARDS, CIRCULARS,
BLANKS,
DEEDS, MORTGAGES,
FUNERAL NOTICES,
PROGRAMMES, BALL TICKETS,
BANK CHECKS,
PROMISSORY NOTES, BILL-HEADS,
ENVELOPES,
PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS,
POSTERS,
HORSE BILLS, &c. &c.

will be promptly attended to, at moderate rates.

☞ Printing done in GOLD, BRONZE, and all kinds of FANCY COLORS.

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO

The Transcript Office,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
Jan 25—tf

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND VARIETY STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS and Miscellaneous Works, Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymn Books, BLANK BOOKS, in various styles of binding. Tuck, Memorandum and Pass Books.

Stationery of all kinds.

Photograph Albums, Work Boxes, Fancy Boxes, Writing Desks, Ladies' Satchels, Pocket Books, Port Folios, Purses, Portmonaies, Segar Cases, Picture Frames, Tassels and Cords, Looking Glasses.

Back Gammon Boards,

CHESS & CHECKER MEN,

GAMES OF ALL KINDS.

Rubber Pencils and Penholders, Writing Fluid Ink Stands, Pocket Cutlery, Rogers' Scissors, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Breast Pins, Finger Rings Spectacles, Violin Strings, Combs, Brushes, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Gum Bands, Watch Keys, Key Rings, and Puff Boxes.

A Fine Assortment of Colgate & Co's. Soap.

PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS,
Wright's and Taylor's Superior Extracts,
Pomades, Hair Oils, and
Dental Soap, of the first quality.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Neck Ties of various styles, Bismarck Collars, Gloves, Hose, Handkerchiefs, Cuffs, Wristlets, &c. &c.

Segars, Tobacco Pipes, Meerschaums, and Tobacco Pouches.

Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, Wicks and Coal Oil.

DEALER IN NEWSPAPERS—

New York Ledger,
Harper's Weekly, Bazaar and Magazine.
Frank Leslie, Chimney Corner, Weekly,
Boys and Girls Weekly,
Gleason's Literary Companion.
Godey's, Peterson's, Atlantic, Arthur's, Galaxy and Mm'e. Demorest's Magazines.

☞ A large variety of Fancy Articles.☜

Call and examine at
D. L. DUNNING'S,
Corner of Main and Scott streets,
Jan 4.—3mo. Middletown, Del.

MIDDLETOWN STOVE HOUSE.

S. W. ROBERTS,

TAKES pleasure in announcing to his friends of Middletown and surrounding country, that the liberal patronge he has received has induced him to offer to the public the greatest variety, and best selected stock of Stoves, both Cooking and Heating, ever offered in Middletown, and at prices that cannot fail to please. Among the assortment are the following

COOK STOVES.

NIAGARA, NOBLE COOK, MONITOR,
CORAL COOK, WM. PENN, LEHIGH,
and others made in the city.

PARLOR STOVES.

BRILLIANT, DEW DROP,
GAS BURNING BASE, UNION AIR TIGHT,
GEM, OUR PARLOR.
Also, SEXTON'S PARLOR HEATERS.

Stoves of all kinds suitable for Stores, Offices, Bar-rooms, and School Houses.

Also, the Morning Glory and the Oriental, both unsurpassed in beauty and efficiency. They can be seen in operation at the store of the proprietor.

All sizes of Bar-room Stoves and Ten-plate Stoves repaired at short notice.

Old Stoves taken in exchange.

☞ TIN WARE at wholesale and retail.☜

As I have practical workmen employed, I think I can give satisfaction to all who favor me with their work. Particular attention paid to Roofing and Spouting.

S. W. ROBERTS.
Middletown, January 4, 1868—1y

TO THE READERS OF The Middletown Transcript.

A WELL KNOWN wit once said: Clothes do not make the man, but they do very much to make him look respectable after he is made. Men are always apt to judge others by their external appearance, and justly so, for neatness of person is just as much the characteristic of a gentleman as a high sense of honor or unquestionable veracity; in this view, therefore, it behooves every man not only to procure good clothing but to have it made in the most elegant and fashionable shape, and we know of no establishment in town which better insures these desirable qualities than

WILDES' STAR CLOTHING HALL,

Main Street, Middletown, Del.

N. B.—Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings kept constantly on hand and made to order.
January 25—m

FRANCIS TARONI

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has recently located on the north-east corner of Broad and Lake streets, Middletown, and is prepared to do all kinds of

House and Sign Painting,

Graining, China Glossing, Calcemining, Paper Hanging, &c.

All work done with neatness and despatch.

He invites the public to give him a call, as he flatters himself that he will be able give satisfaction to all who favor him with their custom.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
January 11—6m

Middletown Carriage Works.

ESTABLISHED IN 1830.

J. M. COX & BRO., Proprietors.

WE keep constantly on hand and manufacture to order Carriages of the latest styles and finished in the best manner, as we employ none but first-class workmen and use only the best material.

☞ Repairing executed with neatness and despatch.

All work warranted. Jan 4—tf

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Middletown Hall Company will be held in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church, on *Monday, March 16th,* at 3 o'clock, P. M. to elect Seven Directors, at which time a payment of $1 per share will be due and required.

By order of Commissioners,
J. THOMAS BUDD,
Fec 15—tm Secretary.

AUCTIONEERING.

THE undersigned, having taken out a license, offers his services to the citizens of New Castle and the adjoining counties as Auctioneer. All orders will receive prompt attention. Best references given. Address

WM. J. LANK,
Feb 15—1m* Townsend, Delaware.

E. REYNOLDS,

Notary Public and Conveyancer,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

DEEDS, Mortgages, Bonds, Leases, &c. carefully and promptly prepared.
Feb 1—tf

GEORGE GRAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND SOLICITOR in CHANCERY, New Castle, Delaware.
January 18—3m

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES, AND NEW STYLES.

HAVING just returned from Philadelphia with a stock of goods of great variety of styles and qualities, being selected with an eye single to the tastes and wishes of the people generally. Our stock of

Muslins being entirely New,

we can offer great bargains in

NEW YORK MILLS, WAMASUTTA

and all leading makes of Bleached Goods. Also, standard Brown Muslins, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheetings.

☞ We are offering our FALL and WINTER GOODS at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES such as

Ladies Dress Goods,
Shawls, Cassimeres,
Balmoral Skirts,
Ladies' Vests,
Gents' Knit Shirts.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Boots & Shoes, Selling Low,

all being purchased from manufacturers.

☞ ALL WE ASK IS TRIAL, AND SHOW GOODS WITH GREAT PLEASURE.☜

NAUDAIN & BRO.
Jan 25—1y Middletown.

LUMBER, LUMBER.

THE subscribers offer to the citizens of Middletown and surrounding country their thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received, and embrace this medium in announcing to all builders and contractors and those in want of Lumber, that they are prepared to supply them on the most liberal terms. We have reduced our price, as the market has demanded, and we think that they will compare with the city prices. Our stock is very large, embracing a full assortment of

SPRUCE,
HEMLOCK,
AND OAK FRAMING STUFF,
ALL SIZES.
WHITE PINE BOARDS,
HEMLOCK "
OAK PLANK,
WHITE PINE DO.
WHITE PINE SIDING.
YELLOW PINE FLOORING,
HEMLOCK "
PLASTERING LATHES.
SPRUCE AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
PLAIN AND FANCY PICKETING.
SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

Building Hardware,

☞ NAILS AND SPECIALITIES.☜

BRICKS,
CALCINE PLASTER, LIME & HAIR.

HEWES' PHOSPHATE.

PAINTS, OIL, TURPENTINE, VARNISH, DRY JAPAN, GLASS.

J. B. FENIMORE & CO.,
On the Railroad, above the National Hotel.
January 25—tf

200 Tons Lehigh Coal,

FOR SALE BY
E. T. EVANS.

100 Tons Locust Mountain Coal,

FOR SALE BY
E. T. EVANS.

100 Tons Shamokin Coal,

FOR SALE BY
E. T. EVANS.

200 Bushels Prime Clover Seed,

FOR SALE BY
E. T. EVANS.

50 Bus Prime Timothy Seed,

FOR SALE BY
E. T. EVANS.

1000 Bus Wilmington Ground Plaster,

FOR SALE BY
E. T. EVANS.
Jan 25-tf

DR. JULIEN J. VANDERFORD,

Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of DENTAL SURGERY,

HAVING located in Middletown, Del. respectfully announces to the public that he is prepared to perform all operations pertaining to the practice of

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH Mounted on Dental Vulcanite, a material superior to metals in its adaptability and durability.

Persons having badly adjusted gold plates can have them exchanged for the Vulcanite.

Great care will be given to Children's Teeth; irregularities corrected, and deciduous teeth preserved until the permanent ones make their appearance.

☞ A superior Dentifrice constantly on hand. Office seven doors east of the Bank.
January 4, 1868—1y

ODESSA NURSERIES.

WE are now offering for sale, for Spring Planting, 1868, No. 1 Plants of the

BLACKBERRY,
RASPBERRY,
STRAWBERRY,
GOOSEBERRY,
CURRANT and
GRAPE VINES,

by the dozen, hundred, or thousand, all of which will be warranted genuine and true to name.

Also, Osage Orange Plants, Asparagus Roots, and Early Goodrich Potatoes.

POLK & HYATT,
January 25—3m Odessa, Del.

TO FARMERS.

300,000 OSAGE ORANGE QUICKS, of Prime Quality, for sale.
Apply to ANDREW HUSHABECK,
Feb 1—tf Middletown, Del.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

ALL lovers of good Oysters should call at G. Johnson's Oyster House, Catherine street, Middletown. Families and parties supplied at $2.00 per gallon. Don't forget the place.

G. JOHNSON'S OYSTER HOUSE,
Catherine Street, Middletown.
Jan 4.—y.

Poetic Trifles.

PATIENCE IN MATRIMONY.

A youth and maid, one wintry night,
Were sitting in the corner;
His name, we're told, was Joshua White,
And her's was Patience Warner.

Not much the pretty maiden said
Beside the young man sitting;
Her cheeks were flushed a rosy red,
Her eyes bent on her knitting.

Nor could he guess what thoughts of him
Were to her bosom flocking,
As her fingers, swift and slim,
Flew round and round the stocking.

While, as for Joshua, bashful youth,
His words grew few and fewer;
Though all the time, to tell the truth,
His chair edged closer to her.

Meantime her ball of yarn gave out,
She knit so fast and steady,
And he must give his aid, no doubt,
To get another ready.

He held the skein; of course the thread
Got tangled, snarled and twisted;
"Have Patience," cried the artless maid,
To him who her assisted.

Good chance was this for tongue-tied churl
To shorten all palaver;
"Patience!" cried he; "my dearest girl,
And may I really have her?"

The deed was done; no more that night
Clicked needles in the corner;
And she is Mrs. Joshua White
Who once was Patience Warner.

Wit and Humor.

"A little nonsense now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men."

A Clerical Wag.

The late Rev. Zebulon Twitchell was the most noted Methodist minister in Vermont for shrewd and laughable sayings. In the pulpit he maintained a suitable gravity of manner and expression, but out of the pulpit he overflowed with fun. Occasionally, he would, if emergency seemed to require, introduce something queer into a sermon for the sake of arousing the flagging attention of his hearers. It was he who originated the story of the great mosquitoes.

Seeing that his audience was getting sleepy one Sabbath morning while he was preaching, he paused in his discourse and digressed as follows:

"Brethren, you haven't any idea of the sufferings of our missionaries in the new settlements, on account of the mosquitoes. The mosquitoes in some of those regions are enormous. A great many of them will weigh a pound, and they will get on the logs and bark when the missionaries are going along."

By this time all ears and eyes were open, and he proceeded to finish his discourse. The next day one of his hearers called him to account for his telling lies in the pulpit. "There never was a mosquito that weighed a pound," said he.

"But I didn't say one of them would weigh a pound. I said a great many of them would weigh a pound, and I think a million of them would."

"But you said they barked at the missionaries."

"No, no, brother; I said they would get on the logs and bark."

NOT DENOMINATIONAL.—We are afraid that there is more truth than poetry in the following anecdote, which may serve to warn superintendents of Sabbath Schools not to encourage this roving tendency in their pupils.

"Where do you go to Sunday School, Jimmy?"

"Why, marm, I go to the Baptisses, and Methodisses, and Presbyteriums, but I've been trying the 'Piscopals for two or three weeks."

"You don't seem to belong anywhere, then, Jimmy?"

"Why, yes marm, don't you see? I belongs to 'em all, exceptin' the 'Piscopals; but I'm going to jine them too, now."

"Well, Jimmy, what's your idea in going to so many?"

"Why, you see, I gets a little of what's going on at 'em all, marm. I gits liberries and hymn-books, and all that; and when they have picnics, I goes to every one of 'em."

A QUAKER SERMON.—My dear friends, there are three things I very much wonder at:

The first is, that children should be so foolish as to throw up stones, clubs and brickbats, into fruit trees, to knock down fruit; if they would only let it alone it would fall of itself.

The second is, that men should be so foolish, and even so wicked, as to go to war and kill each other; if let alone they would die of themselves.

And the third and the last thing which I wonder at is, that young men should be so unwise as to run after the young women; if they would stay at home the young women would run after them.

"My dear," said an affectionate wife, "what shall we have for dinner to-day?"—"One of your smiles," replied the husband; "I can dine on that every day," and he gave her a kiss and went to his business. He returned to his dinner. "This is an excellent steak," said he; "what did you pay for it?" "Why what you gave me this morning, to be sure," replied his wife. "The deuce you did!" exclaimed he; "then you shall have the money the next time you go to market."

KNOTTY.—Ananias B Knott has obtained a divorce from his wife in St. Louis on the ground of "cruel and abusive treatment." He was Knott, her husband, and she was Knott, his wife. Now she is not; that is to say, she is not Knott, and he is divorced, still he is Knott. Why not?

"Did any of you ever see an elephant's skin?" asked the master of an infant school.

"I have!" shouted a six year old at the foot of the class.

"Where?" inquired the old man, amused at his earnestness.

"On an elephant," was the reply.

Modesty in woman is like color on the cheek, decidedly becoming if it is not "put on."

Our Olio.

Advantages of Single Blessedness.

The Memphis *Avalanche* sets forth the expenses of matrimony with a cold-blooded exactness that is likely to provoke the indignation of the marriageable young ladies who read that paper. It says:

"Some refined persons have lived in Memphis on a less expenditure than the following estimate, but they were not contented—not at all satisfied with their lot. Observe that the exhibit is for a genteel competency merely, with not a single extravagance, not a step towards ostentation.

"*Expenses of Courtship.*—Extra allowance for clothing, &c. $300; hire of vehicle, presentation of keepsakes, bouquets, and attendance at places of amusement, $300; license fees and presents, $100; general neglect of business, $200; total, $900.

"*Boarding—First year*—Set of furniture, books, pictures, &c. for room, $600; pin money for wife, $200; presents, places of amusement, &c. $200; board for self and wife, $1,200; laundress's charge for wife's clothes, $144; for self, $36; total, $2,686.

"*Second Year*—Board for self, nurse and child, $1,500. Fashions having changed, wife's outfit must be renewed. Pin money, $400; charges of physician, druggist and nurse, $100; laundress's charge, $216; hire of nurse, $120; personal expenses, $250. Total $2,586.

"*Third Year*—Items as heretofore enumerated, including provisions for two children and contributions to pet aid societies, the churches, etc. Total $2,880.

"*Fourth Year*—Items as heretofore, including a third child, Total, $3,000.

"*Housekeeping*—Children too noisy to be tolerated about a boarding-house—eight years. Purchase of cottage handy to place of business, $10,000; furnishing the same, $2000; current expenses of housekeeping at $1,500 a year, $12,000; wear and tear of house and furniture, the taxes, insurance, repairs, $2,600; personal expenses, $1,800; pin money for wife and children, $7000; contributions to the church, &c. $400; probable charges of physicians and druggist, $500. Total, $36,000.

"*Housekeeping Continued Five Years Longer.*—Taxes, insurance and repairs, $1,725. Housekeeping, $7,500. Day schooling for two daughters and one son, $1,500. Personal expenses, $1,225, Church, &c. $200. Pin money for wife and children, $5,000. Total, $18,950.

"*Housekeeping Continued Five Years.*—Collegiate education for son, $2,000. Setting son up in business, $5,000. Boarding-school education for two daughters, $4,000. Repairs of house, new furniture, piano, &c., $8,000. Cost of housekeeping, "young ladies being at home," $10,000. Personal expenses, $1,225. Pin money for the old simpleton and the two young ones, $10,000. Two wedding outfits, 2,500. The marriage portions, $5,000. Total, $44,725. Total amount cash expended in twenty-two years, 110,786.

"*Estimates for a Bachelor—Twenty-two Years.*—Board and lodging, $50 a month, $13,200. Laundresse's charges, $3 a month, $225. Clothing, pocket change, &c., $6,000. Total, $20,025.

"*Summary.*—Matrimony Dr.—To cash $110,736. Single Blessedness ditto, $20,025. Deduct value of houses and furniture, $12,000, and personal expenses, $8,200, which leaves $90,436, the actual penalty paid for the commission of matrimony. If the component parts of this sum had been placed at six per cent. compound interest, improved every six months, they would, from the date of their respective expenditures until the stated period of twenty-two years, have been so accumulated that the sum total would have amounted to over one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars.

"Young men of Memphis, the dear creatures are in your front, will you go out to meet them, or will you fall into line at the voice of command, attention, about face, forward, double-quick, march?"

Uses of Ice.

In health no one ought to drink ice water, for it has occasioned fatal inflammation of the stomach and bowels, and sometimes sudden death. The temptation to drink it is very great in summer; to use it at all with any safety, the person should take but a single swallow at a time, take the glass from the lips, for half a minnute, and then another swallow, and so on. It will be found that in this way it becomes disagreeable after a few mouthfuls. On the other hand, ice itself may be taken as freely as possible, not only without injury, but with the most striking advantage in dangerous forms of disease. If broken in sizes of a pea or bean, and swallowed as freely as practicable, without much chewing or crushing between the teeth, it will often be efficient in checking various kinds of diarrhœa, and has cured violent cases of Asiatic cholera.

A kind of cushion of powdered ice kept to the entire scalp has allayed violent inflammations of the brain, and arrested fearful convulsions induced by too much blood there. In croup, water, as cold as ice can make it, applied freely to the throat, neck and chest, with a sponge or cloth, very often affords an almost miraculous relief, and if this be followed by drinking copiously of the same ice-cold element, the wetted parts wiped dry, and the child be wrapped up well in the cloths, it falls in to a delightful and life giving slumber. All inflammations, internal or external, are promptly subdued by the application of ice or ice-water, because it is converted into steam and rapidly conveys away the extra heat, and also diminishes the quantity of blood in the vessels of the part.

A piece of ice laid on the wrist will often arrest violent bleeding of the nose. To drink an ice-cold liquid at meals retards digestion, chills the body, and has been known to induce the most dangerous internal congestions. Refrigerators, constructed to have the ice above are as philosophical as they are healthful, for the ice does not come in contact with the water or other contents, yet keeps them all nearly ice-cold. If it is put in milk or on butter, and not used at the time, they lose their freshness and become sour and stale, for the essential nature of both is changed when once frozen and then thawed.—*Hall's Journal of health.*

W. M. KENNARD,

OF THE WELL KNOWN

DRY GOODS AND CARPET HOUSE,

306 Market Street, Wilmington,

offers to the buying public one of the most desirable assortment of

GOODS

ever displayed by this old established house. Buying for CASH, selling on the same terms,

Purchasing from first Hands,

AS WELL AS

Importing some Styles of Goods,

all combined, gives him many advantages not usual with retail stores.

A LARGE STOCK,

PLENTY OF LIGHT,

No Misrepresentation of Goods,

AND LOW PRICES

are SOME of the inducements held forth to buyers.

January 4, 1868—6m

The Knickerbocker Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York,

(CASH ASSETS $3,000,000.)

IS one of the soundest Institutions of the kind in America,, as its per cent. of assets to liabilities show.

During its existence it has issued policies upon the lives of more than 23,000 persons, and has paid, in losses, over $500,000 to the families and representatives of those who have deceased while members of the Company.

Special care in the selection of its risks, strict economy, and a safe investment of its funds, characterize the management of this Company.

POLICIES.

Polices granted for any amount from $500 up to $25,000, upon a single life from the age of 14 to 60.

Premiums are payable annually, or quartely, in cash; or the party may give a note for a portion, if the annual premium is not less than $50.

DIVIDENDS.

The business of this Company being MUTUAL, profits are divided among the policy holders.—Dividends payable in cash, or added to policy, or applied to the reduction of premium notes. A Policy on which the Company has received three annual premiums is entitled to three years' dividends on the first of January following the receipt of the last payment. The second dividend is declared on the first of January following the receipt of three more premiums, and so on. (The dividend on the last is as large as that on the first, which makes an average of eighteen months.)

ALFRED G. COX, AGENT,
Middletown, Del.

Jan 18—6m

Co-Partnership Notice.

I HAVE this day taken my son, T. W. BUCKE, with me in the Iron Foundry and Machine Business, under the firm and title of WILLIAM L. BUCKE & SON.

Middletown, January 1, 1868.

We intend carrying on the business and giving to it the whole attention of experienced and practical men.

Castings of all kinds, large and small, made to order at short notice.

We keep on hand, and are manufacturing, Plow Castings of every variety, which we will sell, wholesale and retail, so LOW for the CASH as to make it an object for dealers and farmers to call on us.

In our Machine Shop we have facilities for doing work of every description.

Particular attention given to Repairing Cotton, Woolen and Agricultural Machinery, Steam Engines, and Mill Work generally.

WM. L. BUCKE & SON,
Founders and Machinists.

WM. L. BUCKE. T. W. BUCKE.

January 4, 1868—tf

DR. MUSGROVE,

DENTIST,

ELKTON, MARYLAND,

OFFICE—Opposite the Presbyterian Church. Teeth Extracted without Pain by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS; or by the latest improvement—the SPRAY PRODUCER, formed by Rigoline or Ether.

This Narcotic Spray is used where sensitive teeth are to be excavated preparatory to filling. Also, for PAINLESS removal of the Dental Pulp, and for minor surgical operations.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted, from one to a full set.

Persons from a distance desiring protracted operations will please notify by mail, or otherwise, thereby saving disappointment and loss of time.

Tooth Powder and Mouth Wash kept constantly on hand; also, Dr. J. D. White's Dentine.

THOMAS H. MUSGROVE, D. D. S.

Elkton, Md., January 18, 1868—1y

MIDDLETOWN HOTEL.

L. R. DAVIS, Proprietor.

THIS well-known and popular establishment is still the favorite resort of the travelling public. The proprietor spares no pains to insure the comfort of his guests. A well-furnished TABLE, the choicest brands of LIQUORS, CIGARS and TOBACCO; his acknowledged experience as an abundant caterer, combined with attentive waiters, reliable hostlers and moderate charges, will, he feels assured, secure to him a continuance of the liberal patronage of the public.

☞ HORSES AND MULES are always to be found on sale at his Stables, during the proper season; and persons in want of such stock can readily supply themselves on accommodating terms.

Jan. 4—6mo.

H. Richmond Chamberlaine,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.,

DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals and Patent Medicines. Fancy and Toilet Articles, Sponges, Brushes, Perfumery and Soaps.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal use.

Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Shades, Wicks, Cleaners, &c. The latest improvements in Burners and Chimneys.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded and orders answered with care and despatch. Physicians and Farmers will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

Cigars and Tobacco of the best Baltimore manufacture.

Store—Main Street, opposite Davis' Hotel.

January 18—1y

Middletown Furniture Warerooms,

JOSEPH H. ENOS

KEEPS constantly on hand an assortment of FURNITURE suitable to the market, consisting of

COTTAGE SUITS,

BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, WASHSTANDS,

Parlor and Dining Room Furniture, &c.

ALSO

FURNISHING UNDERTAKER.

COFFINS of all kinds and styles; Metalic Caskets; Patent Burial Cases to order. Jan. 4. tf.

BOOKS FOR WINTER READING.

NOTE.—Any of the books named below will be forwarded by mail, postage paid, on reciept of the price attached to each.

PUBLISHED BY

HURD & HOUGHTON,

459 BROOME STREET, NEW YORK.

1. TWO THOUSAND MILES ON HORSEBACK. Santa Fe and back. A Summer Tour through Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico, in the Year 1866. By Colonel Jas. F. Meline. 1 vol. crown 8vo, price $2.

"He is a good traveller, and combining the disciplined mind of a student with the training of an army officer, is well qualified to give an opinion upon what he observes. His mode of travelling has furnished him with excellent opportunities for careful observation and with great variety of adventure in the prairie."—*Standard, New Bedford, Mass.*

"It is a lively, descriptive history of the country passed through, imparting much valuable information, and makes a capital companion to the Across the Continet, and other books of inter-continental travel of the past few years."—*Commonwealth, Boston.*

2. FOUR YEARS AMONG THE SPANISH-AMERICANS.

By Hon. F. Hassaurek, late U. S. Minister Resident to the Republic of Ecuador. 1 vol. crown 8vo, price $2.

"The subject is full of interest, and we commend the volume to our readers as one of the best of the year for information."—*Press, Hartford, Connecticut.*

"The result is a work which for its wealth of information, for its broad spirit of philosophy, is seldom equalled. In style it is graphic and nervous. The description of the ascent of Chimbarazo is a fine specimen of vivacious narrative, while the portraiture of Spanish-American character and life, as displayed in the cities and the country, is minute, and evidently faithful."—*Express, Albany.*

3. ITALIAN JOURNEYS.

By William D. Howells, Author of Venetian Life. 1 vol. crown 8vo., price $2.

"Since the days of Montaigne and Lord Herbert of Cherbury (not to mention James Howell again) no traveller in Italy has written more entertaining accounts of his journey than our countryman, Mr. Howells, whose Venetian Life we noticed some months ago."—*Commonwealth, Boston.*

"There is in all Mr. Howells writes a freshness and sincerity, a quiet and perfect renunciation of pretence, a subtle and strong humor, a liveliness of description, combined with a grave and self-possessed calmness, which make the expression of opinion, the narration of fact, the utterance of emotion, or the bubbling out of an irrepressible sense of the ludicrous alike charming. There is no writer of travels in our day so simple, sincere, enjoyable, and profitable."—*Brooklyn Union.*

4. VENETIAN LIFE.

By William D. Howells. 1 vol. crown 8vo. price $2.

"Seldom a writer makes so broad and fine a mark with his first pen-stroke as Mr. Howells, our late accomplished Consul at Venice, made with his Venetian Life. The critics found so much to praise in this book, that for once they forgot their avocation and paused to admire and enjoy instead of hastening to point out the defects and faults."—*Liberal Christian.*

5. THE TURK AND THE GREEK;

Or, Creeds, Races, Society, and Scenery in Turkey and Greece, and the Isles of Greece. By S. G. W. Benjamin. 2. vol. 16mo, price $1.75.

"If anybody wishes a small volume of facile, graceful, mobile prose, we commend him to these rather miscellaneous, yet entertaining pages."—*New York Independent.*

"The style of this book is that of an easy narrative, the sympathies are those of a right minded American, and the predictions are shared in common with intelligent observers everywere."—*Brooklyn Union.*

"The author's account of Greece is not flattering, but no doubt it is true."—*Baltimore Episcopal Methodist.*

6. THE DIARY OF A MILLINER.

By Belle Otis. 1 vol. 16mo, price $1.25.

"The diary is apparently truthfully written; it indicates some very sober facts for the reformer and economist, some phases of familiar experience, of which a popular novelist might well avail himself, and is a memoir of a kind of life about which many people know little."—*Transcript, Boston.*

"A smart milliner could tell many a fine story. A smart milliner is "Belle Otis," and that is just what she does. Her narrative has all the vivacity and piquancy which belongs to woman. Now it sends a keen shaft, and then follows a sally of exquisite humor."—*Albany Express.*

7. THE OPEN POLAR SEA.

A Narrative of a Voyage of Discovery toward the North Pole, in the schooner United States, By Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, Commander of the Expedition. Embellished with six full-page illustrations, drawn by Darley, White, and others, from Dr. Hayes' Sketches, three full-page charts, twenty-eight vignettes, and a fine portrait of the author, engraved on steel. 1 vol. 8vo., price, cloth, $3.75; half calf, $6.

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"The description of the landscape on a rainy day, the country Sabbath, the babbling brook at even-tide, the rich glories of Summer, and the mellow, softening beauties of autumn, are wrought with exquisite skill."—*Journal, Albany.*

10. POEMS OF FAITH, HOPE, AND LOVE.

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January 25.

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All who wish a correct likeness of themselves or friends should embrace this opportunity and call at once.

Particular attention paid to copying daguerreotypes or ambrotypes of deceased persons into card or large size Photographs.

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A good assortment of Rustic and other Frames on hand.

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MRS. GUSTAVUS WRIGHT, late of Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, informs her friends and the public generally that she will accommodate, on reasonable terms, Transient, Permanent and Table boarders. Jan. 4.—y.

Louisa Muhlbach's Historical Novels.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
443 AND 445 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

HAVE just published, *The Empress Josephine.* An Historical Sketch of the Days of Napoleon. 1 vol. 8vo. Paper covers, $1 50; Cloth, $2.

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PROMINENT CHARACTERISTICS.

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VIII.—THEY TELL ABOUT EMPERORS, KINGS, AND QUEENS.

"We learn from her not only how Frederick William and Frederick the Great, Joseph the Second, Voltaire, Rousseau, Baron Trenck, the Empress Catherine, walked and talked in their grand *roles*, but how they powdered their hair, flirted, and took tea."—*Register.*

"The choice of her subjects exhibits her genius. She takes the time of Frederick the Great, Joseph the Second, for example, and upon the background of the facts which the chronicles of the periods afford, she embroiders the bright and sombre colors, the light and shade of her fiction, with the skill of a consumate artist."—*The Eagle.*

IX.—THE STYLE IS INTERESTING.

"The style of this writer for purity, perspicuity, and elegance, is something greatly to be commended. It is free from imitations, mannerisms, and tricks of every kind."—*The Argus.*

"The translations do justice to the vivid, piquant style of the original; and the story is full of movement and crowded with instructive and entertaining incident."—*The Chicago Post.*

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January 18—1m.

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January 4, 1868—6m

LIVERY STABLE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES for hire at the Stables of L. R. Davis' Middletown Hotel. The horses are safe, and careful drivers will be provided when desired. Terms moderate. Apply to THOS. MURRAY,

Jan. 4.—y. At the Stables.

Delaware Rail Road Line.

Winter Arrangement.

ON and after MONDAY, November 25, 1867, Passenger Trains will run as follows, until further notice:

	NORTH.			
Leave Crisfield,	8 00	A. M.	6 00	P. M.
" Marion,	8 20			
" Kingston,	8 40			
" Westover,	9 00			
" Princess Anne,	9 35		6 45	
" Eden	9 55			
" Forktown	10 05			
" Salisbury	10 30		7 20	
" Delmar	10 45			
" Laurel	11 05			
" Seaford	11 25		8 05	
" Bridgeville	11 45			
" Greenwood	11 55	A. M.		
" Farmington	12 05	P. M.		
" Harrington	12 30	P. M.	9 00	
" Felton	12 45			
" Canterbury	12 50			
" Wil. Grove	12 55			
" Camden	1 05			
Dover "	1 25		9 40	
" Moorton	1 35			
" Brenford	1 45			
" Smyrna	1 40		9 50	
" Clayton	1 55		10 05	
" Sassafras	2 00			
" Blackbird	2 10			
" Townsend	2 20			
" Middleto'n	2 35		10 40	
" Mt Pleasant	2 45			
" St Georges	3 00			
" Bear	3 10			
" New Castle	3 30		11 25	
Arrive Wilm.	3 50		11 45	
" Philad'a	5 25	P. M.	1 20	A. M.
" Baltimore	8 00	P. M.	3 15	A. M.
	SOUTH.			
Leave Philad'a	11 00	P. M.	4 30	P. M.
" Baltimore	7 25		2 15	
" Wilm	10 15		6 00	
" New Castle	10 40		6 20	
" Bear	10 55		6 40	
" St Georges	11 15		6 55	
" Mt Pleasant	11 25		7 05	
" Middleto'n	11 45		7 20	
" Townsend	11 55		7 30	
" Blackbird	12 00		7 35	
" Sassafras	12 10		7 45	
" Clayton	12 15		7 55	
Arrive Smyrna	12 25		8 05	
Leave Brenford	12 20		8 00	
" Moorton	12 30		8 05	
" Dover	12 50		8 30	
" Camden	1 00		8 40	
" Wil. Grove	1 05		8 45	
" Canterbury	1 10		8 50	
" Felton	1 20		9 00	
" Harrington	1 45		9 20	
" Farmington	1 55			
" Greenwood	2 05			
" Bridgeville	2 15			
" Seaford	2 35			
" Laurel	2 55			
" Delmar	3 10			
" Salisbury	3 40			
" Forktown	3 50			
" Eden	4 00			
" Princess Anne	4 35			
" Westover	4 55			
" Kingston	5 10			
" Marion	5 25			
Arrive Crisfield	5 45			

NEW CASTLE TRAINS.—Leave New Castle for Wilmington and Philadelphia at 7 30 A. M.—Leave Philadelphia 6 00 P. M. and Wilmington 7 40 P. M. for New Castle.

SMYRNA BRANCH TRAINS.—Additional to those aboye leave Smyrna for Clayton 12 00 noon, and 7 40 P. M. Clayton for Smyrna, 8 40 A. M. and 2 00 and 10 05 P. M., to make connection with trains to and from Dover, and Stations South.

Trains leaving Crisfield at 6 00 P. M., and Wilmington going South at 12 30 A. M. will run in close connection with Steamboats to Norfolk and Portsmouth and Express Trains to and from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. They will stop on the Delaware Railroad Line only at principal stations at which their time is stated. Except that Steamboat Train South will let on passengers from Baltimore at any station to which they have tickets.

Passengers from Delaware Railroad Line to Baltimore, and from Baltimore to Delaware Railroad, change cars at N. C. Junction in morning, at Wilmington in afternoon and night, unless trains are delayed.

E. Q. SEWALL,
Jan 4 Superintendent Delaware R. R.

COMPLETE MANURE,

MANUFACTURED BY

HENRY BOWER, Philadelphia,

MADE FROM

Super-Phosphate of Lime, Ammonia and Potash,

WARRANTED free from adulteration. Packed in bags of 200 lbs. each. Has raised good crops of Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Cotton, Grass, Tobacco and Vegetables of all kinds. Farmers would do well to inquire of their nearest dealer in fertilizers as to the results obtained from the use of Complete Manure. The growing crops of Wheat, at this time, freely attest its virtues.

Recommended by Booth & Garrett, Chemists, Philadelphia. Williams & Mose, Chemists, Philadelphia. C. Elton Buck, Chemist, New York. And by all who have used it up to this time.

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For sale by WM. REYNOLDS,
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Marble Hall, the Great Popular Clothing House.

BOYS' JACKETS, COATS and PANTS, Men's Fine Cloth Coats, Men's Sack Coats, Men's English Walking Coats, Men's French Sack Coats, Men's Black Pants, Men's Fancy Pants. We have

THE BEST AND FINEST STOCK OF

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Piece Goods for Custom Work,

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Persons visiting the city, who may be in want of anything in the Clothing line, should not fail to visit

SMITH, BRO'S. & CO.,

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BALTIMORE, MD.

Jan 4—1y

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OPPOSITE BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL,

BALTIMORE.

Isaac Alberston ..... Proprietor.

☞ This is one of the most pleasant and central locations in the city.

January 4, 1868—1y

J. Thomas Budd,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Agricultural Machinery, Steam Engines, Belting, Oils, Circular Saws and Tools of every description, at city prices. Jan 4

JUST received a fresh supply of 2000 lbs. of Buckwheat Flour. Also, a large stock of Dried Fruit, consisting of Raisins, Citron, Currants, &c.

JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SONS.

January 11

1868. THE WORLD. 1868.

AT the opening of the year 1868, THE WORLD challenges, more confidently than ever, the sympathy and support of all patriotic citizens. A glorious work has been gloriously begun.—Deep already answers to deep. The long fidelity of this journal to the cause of Liberty protected by Law stands nobly vindicated in a splendor of victory shining from Maine to California. Connecticut, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, have thundered forth their verdict upon the misrule and the madness of the Past. But much more still remains to be done. Never was the peril of the country greater. The Radical party still decrees the death of representative self-government in ten sovereign States. Armed with Negro Suffrage, it desperately grasps at a permanent lease of power, in defiance of public opinion, at the cost of enormous taxes and of crippled industries, at the cost of Union and Peace.

To the great battle still to be fought THE WORLD will give all its efforts, all its energies. It asks of its friends in their turn as much; its asks of them more readers and a wider influence. It asks this with confidence in its claims as a newspaper and as an organ of opinion.

The chief use of a newspaper is to give its readers

ALL THE NEWS.

For this the facilities of THE WORLD are unsurpassed by any journal in the United States. It seeks to excel by an accuracy and candor, a spirit and freshness in its news columns which shall commend it to the readers of whatever party, sect, creed, or place.

As an organ of opinion, The World is the unflinching champion of

A LIBERAL, PROGRESSIVE, DEMOCRACY,

whereof the corner-stone is freedom restrained by Justice; Freedom pure and simple, in the largest collective measure; the office of Justice being to protect Freedom from encroachments; Freedom of the individual citizen in his rights of thought, speech, religion and locomotion; in his Right to choose his own food and drink, in spite of meddlesome temperance laws; in his Right to have any money bargains he thinks proper, in spite of foolish usury laws; in his Right to buy and sell in all markets, domestic and foreign, in spite of unjust protective tariffs; in his Right to representation in the legislative bodies which tax him, in spite of unconstitutional exclusions; Freedom of collective citizens to assemble for discussion of grievances; Freedom of all local communities to manage their local affairs without central interference; Freedom in every section of the country from the arrogant and unconstitutional domination of other sections. This large and comprehensive idea of Freedom sums up the politics of THE WORLD, which will never be found wanting to this capital interests of the country and of the human race.

A paper published in the metropolis is naturally looked to for careful Market Reports, authentic information, and intelligent discuss